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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Legislature Nears End; Somaliland Under Attack? Senate Passes Lease Bill

The World's Day—October 24, 1941

New England: Bay State General Court to Close

Prorogation of 1941 Legislature tonight or tomorrow appeared likely as issues of old-age assistance liberalization and successor to Daniel H. Coakley approached settlement. [Page 2.]

American way of industry was held superior to that of Germany by a speaker at meeting of Associated Industries of Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

Big American bombers are being brought to Port of Boston for shipment to Russia. [Page 2.]

Larco Herrera, First Vice-President of Peru, visiting Boston, asserted his country is ready to collaborate with the United States. [Page 5.]

French Somaliland: British Attack Claimed

A British attack on French Somaliland—Vichy French colony wedged in between British-conquered territories on the East African coast—was officially reported from Vichy, which said that the attack began Oct. 16 and had penetrated 30 miles into French territory.

A virtual denial that such a British attack had been staged was delivered by authorized sources in London who termed the Vichy report an "attempt to distract attention from reprisal shootings in France."

Washington: Lend-Lease Bill Passed by Senate

The Senate passed the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease bill, returning it to the House for consideration of Senate amendments. [Page 1.]

The destroyer Kearny, torpedoed off Iceland a week ago, was described by President Roosevelt as seriously damaged, though he declined to give details, saying that information on the attack was coming in all the time.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes ordered the night curfew on gasoline sales ended, adding the threat of a petroleum shortage was virtually erased and that Great Britain was returning 40 tankers borrowed from the United States.

The President endorsed the candidacy of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, Republican and American Labor nominee, for a third term as Mayor of New York. [Page 9.]

Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Lane, Fourth Army Chief of Staff and temporary commander of the Ninth Corps Area, was assigned by the War Depratment to command Camp Roberts, Calif.

The Nation's program for producing tanks is to be approximately doubled at once, the President told his press conference. [Page 1.]

The Maritime Commission termed inaccurate its recent statement that "all aid-to-Russia cargoes will be moved through the port of Boston after Oct. 28." Defense cargoes, it said, will continue to be divided so far as practicable among ports of exportation.

Secretary of the Navy Knox told a group of naval munitions manufacturers that a "collision" in the Far East was virtually inevitable. [Page 1.]

An informal Administration poll of the Senate showed that at least 55 Senators—six more than a majority—would vote to amend the pending armed ship bill so as to permit American merchant vessels to sail anywhere.

National: Strike at Great Lakes Steel Ends

Settlement of the strike at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation and the signing of a collective bargaining agreement in Chrysler's tank factory in Detroit were announced, but other strikes and labor disputes continued throughout the Nation. [Page 9.]

Orient: Special Diet Meeting Nov. 15

A special Diet meeting was called by the Japanese Government for Nov. 15 as spokesmen said United States-Japanese relations had been eased as a result of the abandonment of United States shipping to Russia via Vladivostok. [Page 7.]

Japanese arrested more than 1,000 Chinese in the Canton area during the past two weeks, it was reported from Hong Kong, in an effort to combat growing Chinese resistance to Japanese occupation.

In Europe: Nazis Shoot 50 More Frenchmen

Fifty French hostages were shot by German firing squads in reprisal for the slaying of a German officer at Bordeaux. Fifty more hostages held at Nantes for the killing of another German officer were reprieved until Oct. 26 [Page 1.]

Two Norwegians were shot by Nazi firing squads, following conviction on charges of espionage.

Fernand de Brinon, French Government representative in Paris, has met German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop "somewhere in the East," it was disclosed in Berlin.

In Russia: Odessa Time Bomb Kills 50 Nazis

Fifty Axis officers and men, including Rumanian General Glogojeanu, have been killed by the explosion of a time bomb in captured Odessa, Rumanian dispatches disclosed.

A German break-through before Rostov was admitted by the Russians, who termed the situation "alarming on all sectors." Premier Joseph Stalin delegated two of his Marshals—Budenny and Voroshiloff—to form new Soviet armies. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Does Education Help Us Advance?

Education and Defense of Democracy.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Boston Is Not Only Port For Aid to Russia

Maritime Board declares statement inaccurate; other ports of Atlantic seaboard to be used.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Maritime Commission said today that its Wednesday announcement that "all aid-to-Russia cargoes will be moved through the Port of Boston after October 28" was inaccurate.

The Commission added that the inaccurate announcement had been "widely misinterpreted."

"Defense cargoes," it said, "will continue to be divided so far as practicable among ports of exportation."

Just before the new Commission statement was issued, Secretary of State Hull was questioned at his press conference about the previous announcement — now termed inaccurate—that Boston would be the sole port of departure for Russian aid cargoes. He was asked whether there was any connection between this statement and Japanese-American relations.

Saw It in Papers

Secretary Hull replied that he had not heard of the order until he saw it in the newspapers. He added that inasmuch as he, as Secretary of State, had never heard of it until then, it could not have had any connection with the foreign policy of this Government.

[When the original Commission statement was issued there was widespread speculation that cargoes to Russia henceforth would move across the Atlantic to Archangel instead of across the Pacific to Vladivostok. Japanese officials had been critical of the movement of war supplies to Vladivostok.]

The Maritime Commission's statement today follows:

"The Maritime Commission announced today that information emanating from the Commission Wednesday, Oct. 22, that 'all aid-to-Russia cargoes will be moved through the port of Boston after Oct. 28' was inaccurate and has been widely misinterpreted.

No Information

"No information was given out by the Commission concerning any Russian port to be used or any routing of vessels.

"The Commission has recently taken steps to distribute the exportation of defense material through several ports to avoid possible congestion arising from the use of only a limited number of ports and to furnish cargoes for as many ports as practical so that the use of port facilities and the work ensuing therefrom will be more widely distributed.

'Snuffy' Gets Furlough For Bear of a Snooze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Edwards, Mass., Oct. 24

Snuffy, the clownish bear mascot of Battery C, 208th Coast Artillery District, Anti-aircraft, has been granted a five-month "furlough."

What with cool fall breezes whipping across the camp and with the snow season just around the corner, Snuffy decided it was time to take off from his military duties and enjoy a long sleep.

The impish mascot will not be disturbed by reveille and drill call until he resumes "training" early in April after spending a quiet winter at Forest Park Zoo, Springfield, Mass.

Wheeler Airs U. S.-Britain Invasion Plan

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, charged here today that he had been approached by a representative of Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supplies, with an "absurd" proposal that 3,000,000 American troops, to be matched by an equal number of British troops, be sent to invade the European continent.

Senator Wheeler, in Boston for a meeting tomorrow night of the America First Committee in Mechanics Building, also took sharp issue with Navy Secretary Frank Knox, who Senator Wheeler asserted had earlier today said that "a clash with Japan can occur on 24 hours notice."

The Navy Secretary was quoted in Washington dispatches as saying that war with Japan is inevitable.

Senator Wheeler said he had been approached by Beverly Baxter, representing Lord Beaverbrook, with the proposal for the joint expeditionary force.

The Senator said the plan was absurd because the Russian Army with "between 6,000,000 and 10,000,000 men" and more tanks, more planes, more guns, and better training than the United States Army, has been unable to defeat the Nazis.

"We are totally unprepared for war,' Senator Wheeler went on. "We have not the guns, tanks, fighting planes, bombers, or ships to transport men and no place to land them in Europe anyway," he said.

The Montana Senator said he believes we should give material to the Democratic belligerents and let them fight the battle.

Senator Wheeler asserted that war with Japan is not inevitable and that "there is no reason we should go to war" against the Oriental nation.

Beverly Baxter is a Canadian-born Member of Parliament and a newspaper writer.

Gasoline Dealers in East Balk at Reopening at Night

Gasoline restrictions on the eastern seaboard, which 10,000,000 pleasure car drivers wrote off today as past history—thanking the American and British navies for reduced tanker sinkings—will not, in effect, be removed at all, it developed today as filling station operators rose in revolt.

Service station dealers throughout Massachusetts have been instructed by the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association to "ignore Ickes, and retain the curfew program permanently," Frederick H. Moore, Association Secretary, announced.

Following an emergency meeting of the Association's Executive Committee, Mr. Moore said his organization would "seek official action which will ensure 7 p. m. closing.

"It is now apparent that the closing was far more important from the national defense standpoint than the phony rationing program ever was," Mr. Moore said.

In Waterbury, Connecticut, a similar meeting was called by the representatives of all the gasoline dealers on the Eastern Seaboard, to discuss the situation.

Move Entirely Unexpected

Orders issued by the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator in Washington last night merely removed official prohibition on sale of gasoline between dusk and dawn.

Similar directions from the Office of Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson lifting 10 per cent dealer rationing quotas are expected momentarily. They were promised last night "as soon as an order can be drawn."

Finis to the three-month gasoline shortage was officially written in Washington when Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced Great Britain would return 15 oil tankers Nov. 1 and 25 more by Nov. 30.

But those who hailed this news as the final word on the spectacular controversy which raged in 17 States and echoed in the halls of Congress reckoned without the station operators.

News of curfew lifting struck the dealers "like a thunderbolt," spokesmen said.

In Webster, Dudley, and Greater Lynn, Mass., retailers met immediately and agreed to continue the curfew.

This was the course of action they had decided upon in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Nazis Break Through in South; Russians to Form New Armies; U.S. to Double Output of Tanks

Roosevelt maps vast new defense plans—Knox sees 'collision' with Japan.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he will shortly place a huge new defense program before Congress which will double tank output and step up war material production all along the line.

The new schedule is the outcome of studies over the past two or three months and is designed to set up a new, over-all, long-range program for the domestic and lend-lease supply of arms and materials.

Tanks are the most immediate and urgent need, the President said. Although no figures may be given, the new program goes even beyond the expansion figures outlined to Congress by William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, who discussed an increase of medium tank production from 1,000 to 2,000 a month.

Tanks for Defense

Request for authorization of the enlarged tank output may go to Congress before the rest of the program is put forward. The latter will go to Congress this fall or at least by Jan. 1. President Roosevelt emphasized that the tank program is being developed primarily for America's own armed forces rather than to meet lend-lease demands. He stated also that the tank development is only part of the huge new development of a reservoir of machines and materials, and that it will carry corresponding increases in the field of airplanes and all similar weapons.

Incidentally President Roosevelt said that no more figures of airplane production will be given after this month. He said that it was information which "the other side" would like to have. He indicated that airplane production is constantly rising, and used as an illustration of why the figures are being held back the situation in the World War when no figures of American soldiers going to France were published, until announcement was made in Paris that 1,250,000 had already landed.

The effect of this staggering announcement on the German morale in the World War was tremendous, and it became obvious to the Germans that they could not win the war. At his press conference today, President Roosevelt left reporters to draw their own deductions as to whether a similar program of timing announcement of airplane production output and export figures was under way.

Lend-Lease Vote

The President's statement followed by only a few hours Senate approval yesterday, 59 to 13, of the second lend-lease appropriation, already approved by the House, carrying $5,985,000,000 for

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

East weighs Soviet aid shift: will Japan believe U. S. "afraid"?: Page 7.

International

Appeal Against Vengeance

Gen. Charles de Gaulle (left), leader of the Free French forces, has appealed to Frenchmen in the occupied territory of France to cease vengeance slayings of Germans, saying that the time is not yet ripe for armed resistance. Shown with him is Anthony J. Drexel, American Ambassador to the governments-in-exile.

100 French Hostages Spared by Nazi Reprieve

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 24 (AP)—Fifty French hostages were killed by a firing squad today in reprisal for the assassination of a German officer at Bordeaux—the second such measure of retaliation within three days.

At the same time, 50 additional hostages at Bordeaux and 50 still alive at Nantes out of 100 selected for execution in reprisal for the killing of the German commander there won brief reprieves while the Germans gave additional time for the capture or surrender of the actual assassins.

[Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, yesterday appealed to Frenchmen in the occupied territory not to kill Germans, adding that for the time being it is only too easy for the enemy to retaliate.]

The news today from Bordeaux meant that a total of 100 hostages already had been executed, evenly divided, for the assassinations of the Nantes and Bordeaux officers. Fifty were executed in the Nantes case on Oct. 22.

Two Officers Shot

The German commander at Nantes, Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz, was waylaid and shot Oct. 20 and on the following day a high-ranking officer named Reimers, counselor of the German military administration at the occupied Port of Bordeaux, met a similar fate.

If the full measure of threatened reprisal is carried out, it will make a ratio of 100 lives for one.

The Bordeaux executions brought to 184 the total of French hostages killed for the assassination of five Germans during the occupation.

The Bordeaux-Nantes reprieves were granted by German authorities at the personal requests of Chief of State Philippe Pétain and Vice Premier Jean Darlan.

Delay Granted

"Resulting from appeals by Pétain and Darlan as well as pressing demarches made to German authorities," a communiqué said, "these latter willingly consented to a delay of grace for complementary groups of hostages whose executions were designated following the two assassinations at Nantes and Bordeaux.

"Consequently, the deadline which expired for Nantes Oct. 23 and that which was to have expired for Bordeaux Oct. 26 at midnight, conforming to the order of the commanding German military general in France, have been prolonged respectively until Oct. 27 and Oct. 29 at midnight.

"In accordance with this prolongation of the delays, the German authorities wished to increase the chances of finding the real guilty persons and thus spare French lives.

"The French people can only be grateful for this marked willingness by not making more sorrowful a situation which is already tragic.

"This measure was made possible thanks to the calm and dignity which have been shown during the last few days by the entire population of the two tried cities.

Redoubled Efforts

"The French Government is sure that each one will redouble his efforts to aid the authorities in the difficult task of arresting the criminals and transforming the provisional delays into a definite act of remission.

"It is hoped that each Frenchman will see that the lives of 100 of his compatriots are in the balance. His duty is clearly outlined."

As the original deadline for Nantes' second group of hostages passed last midnight, Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, commander of the German occupation forces, announced tersely:

"The murderers of Nantes have not been delivered into our hands."

That statement, hours before the announcement of the reprieve, offered no hint of the delay that was to come.

The Germans announced that the city of Bordeaux had been ordered to post 10,000,000 francs from public funds which may be declared forfeit to Germany depending on the results of investigation of the assassination of Herr Reimers and whether more Germans are attacked.

De Gaulle bans Nazi slayings: Page 10.

Stalin orders Budenny and Voroshiloff to assemble reserves—Foe near Don.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 24

While Soviet dispatches admitted the Germans had broken through toward Rostov on the Don—forcing a new crisis in the Southern Front—Premier Joseph Stalin delegated two of his key marshals to form new Red armies.

It has been announced that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, replaced in command of the Moscow Central Front by Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff, has replaced Marshal Semyon Budenny in charge of the bitterly contested Southern Front.

Marshals Budenny and Clement Voroshiloff, Northern Front commander, have been given the task of forming new fighting forces from the vast reserve of Soviet manpower as Russia serves notice it will never give up the fight.

Stalin Stays in Capital

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Foreign Commissar and Government spokesman for the press, declared the removal of basic Commissariats from Moscow gave proof of "not weakening, but strengthening of the defense."

Premier Stalin and the Russian Defense Council, he announced, remained at their posts in the Capital, directing the fight for Russia's life.

"The arrival in Kuibyshev signifies the Soviet Government and people will fight to the end," he said.

Mr. Lozovsky told foreign correspondents that Marshals Budenny and Voroshiloff already had the organization of reserve fighting forces under way, and added:

"In a very short time enormous numbers will be added to the trained men who continue the fight. . . ."

Meanwhile the Army newspaper, Red Star, said the situation on the Southern Front was regarded officially as critical with heavy fighting around Stalino and near-by Makeevka as the Nazis hurled strong forces into a drive toward Rostov and the industries of the Donets Basin.

Resistance Increases

The paper said:

"Combats around the towns of Stalino and Makeeva have become more fierce. That is because the resistance increases each day and on the other hand our enemy continues to hurl new forces into the battle. The fighting almost never ceases and in many sections is hand-to-hand. Both sides have suffered immense losses.

Around Moscow, Russian dispatches said hand-to-hand fighting was raging in the streets of three cities around the beleaguered Capital—Kaluga, 90 miles southwest; Mozhaisk, 57 miles west, and Kalinin, 95 miles northwest.

A Red Army bulletin reported "especially stubborn fighting in Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets directions." The latter is 65 miles southwest of Moscow.

The Russians acknowledged they had fallen back under the assault of German mortar and automatic rifle squads at some points in the Mozhaisk battle zone, but declared that Red Army motorcyclists in the same area had recaptured two villages and thrown the Nazis back across a river.

In the north a new German thrust south of Leningrad was reported by the Russians to have been turned back with at least 2,500 killed, wounded and captured by Red Army forces which regained two villages in counter-attacks.

The Pravda dispatch, quoted by Tass in a radiocast, identified the recaptured towns as Velye, in the Lake Ilmen vicinity, and Kholmy.

At Kholmy, Pravda said, German Elite Guards lost 500 men and set fire to cottages before falling back from the town.

Archangel route: Who let 'secret' out?: Page 8.

50 Axis Officers And Men Killed By Odessa Time Bomb

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 24 (AP)—Fifty Axis officers and men, including the Rumanian General Glogojeanu, have been killed by the explosion of a time bomb in captured Odessa, Rumanian military dispatches said today.

[Other dispatches identified the General as the Rumanian Commandant of Odessa.]

Two German naval officers were listed as victims; the others were believed to be Rumanians.

The dispatches said that the bomb had been planted near a former secret police headquarters by the Russians before the port city was captured.

When the Frost Is Off the Pumpkin

Wide World

Halloween Is Approaching

These two youngsters are preparing for the Oct. 31 festivities and they have plenty of stock to work on. They are Paul Hyatt and Judy Culver, both of Melrose, Mass.

Bay State Legislature May Prorogue Tonight as House and Senate Get Together

Councilor and Old Age Issues Seen as On Way to Agreement

In the Legislature

Prorogation of the 1941 Legislature tonight or tomorrow appeared possible today as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall tentatively approved a new plan of old-age assistance liberalization, while signs pointed to Senate concurrence in the House election of John M. Cunningham, Boston Democrat, to succeed the ousted Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

A delegation from the Legislative Committee on Pensions visited the Governor today to place before him a plan to strike out the provision in the old-age assistance bill to increase minimum benefits from $30 to $40, and to substitute a provision requiring local administrators to base their grants to recipients on a standard budget established by the State Department of Public Welfare.

It is understood that this new plan would increase the cost of old-age assistance by $2,000,000 to the State and local governments, compared to the more than $5,000,000 cost of a mandatory boost of minimum payments to $40 a month.

Governor Satisfied

Sources close to the Governor reported that the Chief Executive expressed satisfaction with the new proposal if the Legislature can tap an equitable source of revenue to finance the increase.

Backers of this proposal believe it would eliminate inequities in the old-age assistance system in which some communities are reported giving amounts insufficient to aid adequately needy aged persons.

Meanwhile, Republican leaders in the Senate indicated that the Republican majority in the Senate will today agree to the election of Mr. Cunningham to succeed Mr. Coakley, ousted by the Senate Impeachment Court on charges of using his office to obtain pardons for hardened criminals against the interests of the State.

For several days a deadlock has existed between the House and Senate over a Coakley successor. House Republicans have insisted upon election of a Democrat to succeed the Democratic Mr. Coakley, believing choice of a Republican would be a political mistake. On the other hand, the Senate G. O. P. has held out for a Republican successor.

Expected to Recede

However, the leaders expect the Senate Republicans will recede from their positions this afternoon.

If the old-age assistance issue and the Coakley successor election can be decided today, it is possible prorogation may take place tonight.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, told the Lower Branch members that prorogation is possible tonight but that he would not know definitely until 4 p. m. today.

On the other hand, it is reported that a majority in the Senate are definitely against night sessions. However, Republican chieftains in the Upper Branch said that if the House sits tonight, the Senate most certainly will remain in session to clean up 1941 business.

Sewage Pollution: With unusual speed the House of Representatives passed to be engrossed legislation providing $15,000,000 for a program to eliminate sewage pollution in Boston Harbor.

The bill authorizes five construction projects, including a $3,800,000 sewage treatment plant on Nut Island in Quincy Bay, overflow conduits on the Alewife conduits on the Alewife Brook and on the north and south sides of the Charles River as well as extension of the North Metropolitan Sewerage system from East Boston to Deer Island.

Under the measure each project could be started upon receipt of a 25 per cent Federal grant for the particular project. Those behind the measure believe such a grant may be forthcoming on the Nut Island project.

Two years ago the same program was authorized but a requirement that a 45 per cent Federal grant be obtained for the entire plan resulted in a stalemate.

Airport: Pending before Governor Saltonstall today was a $2,000,000 bond issue measure for State acquisition and extension of the East Boston airport. The field has been operated by the City of Boston under lease from the State since 1928.

Of the $2,000,000, $1,026,800 will go to Boston as reimbursement for improvements financed by the city.

Elevated: The House passed to be engrossed a bill providing $75,000 for the Attorney General to seek a declaratory judgment in the Supreme Judicial Court regarding the validity of the Boston Elevated Railway accounting system.

Such a judgment is being sought because of charges by the Boston Finance Commission that under the present accounting system Boston taxpayers are being unjustly forced to pay an Elevated deficit of over $2,000,000 annually.

Veto: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today vetoed a bill to reimburse municipalities for taxes lost on land taken by the Federal Government for certain flood control projects.

By a Staff Photographer

Junior Police Air Raid Messengers

Older boys of the Boston Police Department's Junior Police Corps are being trained throughout the City to act as messengers in the event of communication failures during an air raid. These boys of Division 16 attended their first training class Oct. 23 in the YD Building on Huntington Avenue. On the platform, left to right, are F. W. Foss, Department District Air Raid Warden; Patrolman James F. P. Hourihan, in charge of Junior Police work in Division 16, and Sergeant Thomas Kearns of Station 16.

New Haven RR Asks Leave To Form Air Line

Interest of the New Haven Railroad in airline operation was disclosed today by information that the line has petitioned the Federal Court in New Haven, where receivership proceedings have centered, for authority to form, in conjunction with Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., a separate corporation to operate air service between Boston, New York and intermediate points.

This new company, which would be known as the TWA-New England Corporation would immediately file an application with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington for a certificate to operate the air service.

While the current proposal to form an air company did not disclose route of the proposed service, joint application by TWA and the New Haven road has been pending since last spring before the CAB for a route by way of Boston to Worcester, New Haven and New York.

The New Haven airport, it is disclosed, has just been opened for air transport service, and on Tuesday service was inaugurated at the Bridgeport Airport. Both these cities, and Hartford.

Revere Rackets Case Is Closed

James M. Preston, serving 10 to 12 years in State Prison for manslaughter of Louis Gaeta, Revere racketeer, today pleaded guilty to four old indictments charging him with conspiracy to promote gambling in that city.

Judge Edward F. Hanify, of Suffolk Superior Court, before whom Preston appeared this noon in a surprise windup of the four-year-old crusade by the Commonwealth to clean up the Revere rackets, placed the charges on file.

Arraignment of Preston, who was sentenced to State Prison after pleading guilty to the manslaughter charge last July, ended a campaign begun in 1937 by the then Attorney General Paul A. Dever. The following year, the Suffolk County Grand Jury, on evidence presented by the Attorney General's office, indicted Preston, several Revere city officials, and others on conspiracy charges.

Two Hold Up Bank In Easthampton

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Two armed and masked men held up the Easthampton Savings Bank at noon today and escaped in a stolen car with approximately $5,000.

Lee Sprinkles Bit of Spice Into Boston Mayoralty Drive

By DeWitt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new brand of showmanship in Boston's mayoralty campaign had Hub political circles guessing today, as the City's campaign waxed hot and the candidates touched off lively barrages at each other.

Apparently convinced the voters are weary of pompous speeches and radio oratory, School Committeeman Joseph Lee last night staged a 15-minute radiocast in which he spoke less than 50 words. The rest of the program was a series of skits in which numerous citizens of Boston were portrayed briefly as conversing on the virtues and achievements of Mr. Lee.

The School Committeeman's program high-lighted a round of campaign activities in which former Mayor James M. Curley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the other three candidates, spoke at rallies and otherwise appealed for votes.

'All to Joe Lee'

Besides being more snappy than the usual canned oratory, Mr. Lee's radio technique allowed use of the candidate's name many times during the 15-minute period in statements such as: "Lee gets things done!" Thus it got the message even to the casual, momentary listener.

A couple who were hanging pictures in their new apartment in a Federal housing project were presented as saying they "owed it all to Joe Lee," who had worked for housing projects in Boston.

A boy was presented as telling his dad he was building a sailboat on the Charles River. "Joe Lee gave us the lumber at his new boat club," the lad explained.

"Lee's on your side," exclaimed a woman in the wind-up.

"Lee's on my side," shouted another.

"Lee's on our side," shouted a chorus supposed to be the crowds in front of the Lee campaign headquarters.

Applying himself to phrase-making, Mr. Lee at rallies last night inquired "What makes Curley run?" and scored the record of former Mayor James M. Curley with the sardonic summary: "When Curley came into office, the City was rich and Jim was poor. When Curley left office, the City was poor and Jim was rich."

Ignoring Mr. Lee, Mr. Curley last night aimed his oratorical fireworks at Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, "Tobin's 'reform' administration has brought Boston the highest tax rate in history," the former Mayor told a rally at Roslindale Square. "More than $7 higher than the rate when Curley was Mayor!"

He did not answer Mayor Tobin's contention that he has been trying to pull Boston out of the financial hole into which earlier administrations had plunged it, and that today's high tax rate is partly due to debt service on loans floated when Mr. Curley was Mayor.

Charging that the Tobin administration is controlled by the "bankers" and the "interests," Mr. Curley laid the high tax rate to the decline in downtown real estate valuations. This has hurt the small home owners, he told his Roslindale hearers. "When I'm Mayor I'll restore the old downtown valuations," Mr. Curley thundered, "and then hear them screech when they have to pay!"

Mr. Curley did not answer the Tobin argumeent that assesed valuations declined faster in 1930-33 when he was mayor than in 1937-1941, when Mr. Tobin was mayor, nor that such deflation of downtown property values has been a nationwide, unavoidable trend.

The former Mayor asserted that the incuumbent "would not understand the job of being mayor if he were to be in office as long as Methuselah lived." He scored Mr. Tobin for closing branch labraries, fire stations and relief stations.

Gathers Momentum

The Tobin organizaton, brought to a complete standstill last week end by the passing of the Mayor's mother, was gathering momentum again today following the Mayor's radio talk last night, in which he claimed credit for securing lend-lease shipping for the port of Boston, and in which he declared that his administration had made the Hub "a stronger City."

Helping to galvanize the Tobin organization into action was announcement that former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will go on the radio tonight to swing his strength to the Mayor. On the schedule for coming evenings are similar endorsements by Carl Dreyfus, chairman of the Board of Trustees ofthe Boston City Hospital; Henry Parkman, Jr., Beacon Hill Republican leader, and perhaps School Committeeman Clement A. Norton.

As forecast exclusively by this newspaper several weeks ago, Mr. Norton has announced his support for Mayor Tobin. He did so in a statement to the Hyde Park Tribune, weekly newspaper in the district where Mr. Norton lives, and has great strength.

Former Mayor Nichols meanwhile sought to unite Boston's Republican vote behind him. Calling on the Suffolk County Republican Club for a united Republican vote, he declared: "While Mayor I gave Republicans a measure of patronage that they have not had in 30 years, and that they will not have again if the Republican Party remains divided."

Gas Men Balk at Night Sale

Continued from Page 1

Philadelphia meeting of all seaboard station dealers Oct. 3.

Mr. Moore cited increased overhead expenses and difficulty in obtaining workers as the principal causes for the desire to remain closed.

He also echoed the statement of Peter Hooper, New England Association President, that "night closing of gasoline stations saves considerable electric current which is needed for defense industries."

"I could place 50 men today in jobs at stations remaining open only during the daytime," Mr. Moore said. "I have not been able to find men who want the work. Defense demands have taken up all the slack. What would I do if we went back to night sales?"

Possibility of a price war following reopening of the stations was discounted by Mr. Moore, but he added that "if our expenses go up, the price you'll pay for gas will have to be jacked once again."

Prices were originally increased one to one and one-half cents shortly after the dealer rationing scheme was first put into effect Aug. 15. They were kept at the higher levels in the face of conflicting Washington schedules of "fair" prices.

At that time, the Dealers' Association said it needed to raise prices to compensate for losses in sales caused by the curfew, and the rationing system.

Yesterday's announcement from the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office has "raised havoc with the dealers' business," Mr. Moore's statement said this morning.

"From the beginning of the so-called emergency, dealers have tried to co-operate in a patriotic way with every one of Ickes's whims and crackpot ideas. Now, as a reward for this co-operation, the Co-ordinator has, without any warning whatever . . . tried to make it necessary for the dealers to reorganize their entire method of operation and return to the pre-emergency system."

Mr. Moore said he had been assured by "the major oil companies" that they will support his stand.

"Our dealers are not fly-by-night theorists," he continued, "but are intelligent businessmen who have been making the best of a bad situation, and propose to continue to do so, regardless of the screwball theories and unwarranted instances of official bad judgment."

Mr. Hooper said that since "everybody is used to" the curfew, "it seems sensible to keep the stations closed until spring, at least."

Last night, some stations in the Boston theatrical district opened after 7 p. m., leading some observers to the conclusion that in areas where it is financially profitable for the stations to stay open, they will take advantage of Secretary Ickes' order.

In Lynn, the Secretary of the Dealers' Association, James A. MacDuff, said frankly that 100 stations in the area which were remaining closed would do so "because the men have just begun to learn how to enjoy life."

Meanwhile, Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced that the 40 and 25 mile an hour speed limit imposed to save gas would be continued.

In Washington, it was announced that widespread warm weather had combined with Britain's improved condition in the Battle of the Atlantic to wipe away the shortage, which was always one of future stocks rather than actual supply on hand.

Return of the tankers, Secretary Ickes said, was made possible because of major improvement in the general British oil situation brought about by rapid application of the American tanker and petroleum program. Because of the efficiency of American aid, and because of improvements brought about by American arrangements, he said, the objectives of the British oil program were realized a substantial time ahead of anticipated date.

Hope Is Seen for Speedy Action on Pier Projects

Hope for legislative action favoring new piers at Boston before the end of the session, was voiced in shipping and port circles today.

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Port Authority, said the efforts of the Governor and leaders of both parties to revive the issue that was killed by voice vote this week, "ought to be productive of good results for the port."

It is obvious that tremendous business can ultimately be handled only with adequate facilities, said Mr. Parkhurst. "Now is the best time for action," he added. "If special traffic now being planned for this port should continue, private, commercial business will be forced to look around for other piers."

Hope was expressed by Mr. Parkhurst that something would be done at this session of the Legislature toward new piers, "a most urgent and necessary thing for the port." The "need is now" he said.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a statement, urged the Legislature, before this session comes to a close, to support "a sound and substantial program for providing deep-sea pier facilities to the port of Boston." The hour has now come, he said, in this national emergency when action must be taken.

While the State would finance such new dock facilities, the provision that the State must first secure rentals adequate to cover service charges would protect it from financial hazard, he said. "On the other hand, the city of Boston will be called upon to make a sacrifice in tax exemption. Such contribution we are prepared to make in order to obtain docks accommodating great ocean-going ships from the seven seas.

"Right now, the dock facilities of the port are being strained to the limit by the Archangel program, which will soon call for 25,000 tons of additional shipping a day, and will bring to the workers and business houses of Boston a daily expenditure of $500,000. On the top of this increased commerce, our port's existing dock facilities have been curtailed because of Army and Navy use."

Just what form the expected revived pier program will take is a subject of wide debate. It is understood, however, that several legislators feel that Mystic Docks, Charlestown, should be favored for modernization in preference to the New Haven Piers in South Boston.

The "double-decked" pier 46, at Mystic Piers, it is said, can be modernized, enlarged, and have approaches improved as well as the other piers in that group having some attention for about $2,000,000.

It is further believed by some of the legislators that inasmuch as the State built Commonwealth Pier, No. 5 on the South Boston shore, even if it is under Navy control for the emergency, the fair thing for the State to do for any additional construction would be to distribute it among other sections of the harbor.

Snow Forecast For Northern N. E.

Clear, cold weather for Boston and Southern New England, but snow for the three Northern New England States, was predicted today by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston.

Considerable cloudiness over this area this afternoon and tomorrow will be followed by clearing weather with low temperatures of about 35 degrees during the night, the weather report stated.

At the same time, the Weather Bureau reiterated its warning to small craft of strong northwest winds of between 25 and 30 miles an hour between Eastport, Maine, and Block Island.

The long-range forecast for the next five days indicated that temperatures will average from two to seven degrees below normal as New England goes under a strong flow of cool, dry air. Temperatures during the beginning of the five-day period will be considerably below normal, becoming warmer during the middle and slightly cooler at the end of the period, weathermen forecast.

Precipitation will be moderate between ¼ and ⅔ of an inch, falling mostly near the middle of the period, they continued. The long-range prediction concluded with snow flurries predicted for next Friday night and Saturday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Old-fashioned barn dance for the benefit of the Scandinavian Building Fund. This, the last of four October parties, will provide entertainment to all who enjoy rural games and square dancing. Music by Zelma Larsson's orchestra. At Swenson's Farm, Spring Street, Lexington. Dancing, 8 to 12 p. m.

Lowell Institute Lecture, "Van Buren and the Struggle for Fiancial Independence." Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., A. B. of Harvard University will deliver the fourth lecture in the series, "A Reinterpretation of Jacksonian Democracy." At the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Admission by ticket only.

Public meeting at which Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, will speak on the subject "New Housing for Cambridge." At the Littauer Center of the Harvard School of Public Administration. Open free to the public at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Educational Movies, "The Bald Eagle," a kodachrome life history of the national bird, and "Sea Lions and Sea Elephants," color films of these large marine mammals. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 10 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Autumn walk through the Turkey Hill Reservation, Arlington. A three-mile walk by market garden farms, through woods, and over country by-paths. Hikers should bring light lunch for stopover at a scenic halt. Meet at Forest Pharmacy, corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Forest Street, Arlington Heights, at 2:15 p. m. Allow 40 minutes from Park Street.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Pot of Boiled Eagle To Help Defy Nazis

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Oct. 24

An eagle in a pot will furnish bolts and machine parts for national defense.

Once the pride of the now decommissioned battleship New Hampshire, where it graced the ship's prow, a 2,710-pound, brass bird, after 20 years of rest in the basement of the State House, is to be melted down at a local brass foundry.

Charles W. Howard, State House Superintendent, announced the sale of the eagle today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness followed by clearing tonight, continued cold with the lowest temperature about 35 degrees; Saturday fair and continued cold; fresh southwest shifting to northerly winds tonight, continuing Saturday.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness with occasional light showers in south and central and occasional snow flurries in extreme north portion followed by clearing in west and north portions, slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold, fresh to strong southwest shifting to northerly winds tonight, continuing Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with occasional light showers or snow flurries in north portion, followed by clearing and slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold, fresh southwest shifting to northerly winds tonight, continuing on Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness followed by clearing and continued cold tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold, fresh southwest shifting to northerly winds tonight, continuing on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	38	Minneapolis	37	37
Bermuda			New Orleans	76	73
Chicago	41	36	New York	45	44
Denver	38	35	Norfolk	53	51
Helena			Philadelphia	44	40
Kansas City	52	51	St. Louis	49	47
Los Angeles			San Francisco	58	54
Miami	71	70	Washington	46	43

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 24, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:49 p. m.; height 11.6 feet. Saturday, 2:26 a. m.; height 10.1 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m.

White Sea's Winter Not to Stop Hub's Ships

Clearing up much of the uncertainty as to the possibility of getting the fleet of lend-lease ships that are to begin loading cargo at Boston early next week, into the port of Archangel, Russia, because of ice, the United States Branch Hydrographic Office in Boston today made public a record showing that the White Sea is accessible for nine months of the year.

The report deals with the ice problem and with weather conditions which ships, bringing munitions and supplies from Boston to the aid of Russia, would have to face on the latter part of the 4,530-mile voyage. As the average freighter logs about 200 miles a day the trip from Boston to Archangel under normal conditions would average 23 days, although fall and winter gales, "detours" to avoid submarine-infested waters, and delays in waiting for possible convoys, might prolong the trip.

Heavy ice is never encountered along the Murman Coast, the report indicated, "and not in the White Sea until January; perhaps not even until March."

Seaports of the White Sea are usually frozen with about two-feet of ice by mid-December, "but such ice represents no danger to navigation," the report said.

Heavy ice such as does represent danger to navigation is encountered in the entrance to the White Sea nearly always from March until June, but "frequently well-built steamers go through even then." The White Sea is never entirely frozen over, the report insists.

Navigators find the weather beyond the North Cape of northern Norway less severe than is usually imagined. The report further says that severe cold at sea, violent storms, and heavy seas rarely are encountered after passing North Cape. The weather is cold and gloomy, with frequent squalls, but the cold is not intense; winds are not so strong, and seas not so heavy as about the same time off the North British coasts.

There is little daylight. Skies are usually overcast. The weather is frequently thick. But the usual experience of navigators coming from British ports to the White Sea is to find weather gradually improved as they go northward.

At Archangel the average year-round temperature is 32.7 degrees. The average for January is 7.6 degrees and for July 60.6 degrees. "The average minimum temperature is 33 degrees below zero. The average maximum is 84, and the range of the thermometer is 147 degrees," Hydrographic Office says.

Lowell Trust Pays Its Final Dividend

Payment of a $116,000 final dividend to depositors in the closed Lowell Trust Company was approved today by Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Supreme Judicial Court on the petition filed by Garrett S. Hoag, State Director of Liquidation.

Through previous dividends the savings depositors of the Lowell Trust Company, which closed on Dec. 16, 1931, have been paid in full. The dividend authorized today will bring the total of dividends to commercial department depositors to $748,000, or 54.25 per cent of their deposits. Savings department depositors received $1,498,000.

Payment of the final dividend is expected in the first week in December.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Founder Returns to 'West Point of Air'

Flying Cadets of the United States in Training

Seminars at the "West Point of the Air" often are held around a basic training plane, with the instructor using a model training plane to augment his lectures. Daily informal discussions on the flying line play an important part in the education of these fledgling fliers at Randolph Field in Texas. Inset: Maj. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, the first military pilot in the United States Army, who has been named Commanding General of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center with headquarters at Randolph Field.

Sideglances in Washington: Oh, Well, Ickes Is 'Hardboiled'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Egg Man: Secretary Ickes is doomed if he does and doomed if he doesn't. A local newspaper "exposed" him this week for using his Government car to deliver eggs from his farm to a Connecticut Avenue store on the way to work.

His explanation was that he was saving gas by making one 40-mile round-trip do for two.

A Department spokesman said the worst part of the story was that it inspired several people to call the Interior Department the morning it appeared to inquire if Mr. Ickes would sell them some eggs.

Dinner Parties: Oblivious as it is to national quarrels, protocol plays odd tricks these days.

At a dinner Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean gave the other night, she had British Ambassador Viscount Halifax on one side of her and Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish envoy, on the other.

Unbowed: Because of complaints that the extended arm salute to the flag looked too much like a "Heil Hitler" gesture, the District of Columbia School Board recently prescribed school children here to use the regulation Army salute in its place.

Sole protest came from the Daughters of the American Revolution whose National Defense Secretary said: "It is to be regretted that propaganda as to alien foes can make us change our own accepted ways for fear of misrepresentation."

Poet Laureate: Congress has a proposal on file for the appointment of a Poet Laureate.

The man who wants the job is Horace C. Carlisle, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., an employee of the Capitol architect's office, who's had poems in the Congressional Record appendix about once a week all summer.

Dramatic state occasions and issues of all sorts have moved Mr. Carlisle to poetry, including the ocean meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, fortification of Western Hemisphere islands, the passing of the President's mother, the Neutrality Law.

At present he has to get a Congressman or Senator to insert his poems in the Record but that privilege would be automatic, were he made Poet Laureate, as provided in House Concurrent Resolution 52.

Spurlos Versenkt: President Roosevelt had trouble with his German this week when he told reporters the Nazi submarine campaign had gone to such a point that the words of the German Ambassador to Argentina in the last war, "spurlos versenkt" (sunk without a trace) could again be applied.

The only trouble was he spelled "spurlos" with two "s's" on the end. When a reporter corrected him,

M. H.

First Army Pilot In New Command

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas., Oct. 24—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Lahm arrived by air at Randolph Field recently to assume command of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center, climaxing a career of pioneering in military aviation.

In ceremonies befitting the homecoming of its founder, the "West Point of the Air" officially welcomed General Lahm to his last command—headquarters of the Air Corps' oldest training center with headquarters at Randolph Field.

He was greeted by a 13-gun salute, the high-ranking officers of the GCACTC and Randolph Field, and a 100-man guard of honor furnished by Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, nucleus organization of the Training Center.

Sunday, Oct. 26, marks the 32nd anniversary of the day in 1909 when General Lahm became the first military man in the world to make a solo flight. Wilbur Wright himself, pleased with his student's progress, told Lieutenant Lahm to "Take her up alone."

General Lahm succeeds Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant, who has been transferred to the Army's Newfoundland Base Command. The new GCACTC head will retire Nov. 30 when he reaches the Army age-limit.

Proposes No 'F. M.' by Papers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A witness before the Federal Communications Commission proposed today that licenses for frequency modulation broadcasting be withheld from newspapers as a means of promoting "diversity" in radio station ownership.

The witness was Irving Brant, a contributing editor of the St. Louis Star Times, who told the Commission that he considered newspaper ownership of radio stations generally "not desirable."

Mr. Brant appeared at Commission hearings to determine future policy toward newspaper applications for broadcasting licenses.

He said he saw "very serious difficulties" in the way of a policy which would permit newspapers now owning radio stations to retain their licenses while denying all broadcasting privileges to new applicants. Such a policy, he observed, might "entrench the position of some newspaper radio owner whose conduct has brought about this inquiry."

On he other hand, he said, inasmuch as frequency modulation, a new type of broadcasting and using new wave lengths, was still in the future, the Commission might "legitimately make a distinction between standard broadcasting and frequency modulation and keep newspapers out of the frequency modulation field."

"I believe in the greatest amount of diversity that you can get," Mr. Brant told the Commission. "I believe in more newspapers and more radio stations and more owners of both."

He proposed that the Commission adopt a policy whereby no radio station could mention the name of a newspaper owning it without also giving advertising time to competing newspapers in the same field, and thereby "equalize the present unfair competition."

He recommended an outright prohibition against joint newspaper-radio ownership in communities where there is only one newspaper and one radio, saying such a condition made possible a "monopolistic control which tends to limit the expression of public opinion in the community."

Guard Soldiers From Drink Is Plea to American Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—A strong appeal is being made today to the churches and the church people throughout the United States to protect the Nation's growing Army from the evils of the liquor traffic.

Disclosing that the liquor industry is using the largest, most lavish and best organized band of lobbyists he has seen operating in Washington in 50 years, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., whose temperance leadership helped bring about national prohibition, declares that the time for counter-action is now.

Church-Liquor Battle

In prospect is the first major battle between the church and the liquor traffic, points out Bishop Cannon, who has led that battle for many years as a member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America since 1902, as Chairman of its Legislative Committee since 1913, and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World League Against Alcoholism.

Because the drink trade is spending unlimited sums to defeat the Sheppard bill, Bishop Cannon holds that the church is the only agency which can secure this protective legislation.

Discussing in concrete terms the raids which the liquor industry is perpetrating upon the morals, morale, and health of the armed forces, the hesitancy of Congress thus far to do anything about it, the alleged repudiation by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, of his previous stand in behalf of anti-liquor legislation to control areas surrounding Army camps, operations of the liquor lobby, and the urgent need for the churches to take united action, Bishop Cannon has issued the following statement:

Sheppard Bill—About a year ago, to be exact, on Sept. 1, 1940, the Conscription Act was passed. It contained no protective legislation for the soldiers against the liquor and vice traffic similar to that passed in 1917 by the active support of President Wilson. After consultation with Senator Sheppard, a resolution was introduced in the Executive Committee of the Federal Council, on Sept. 20, calling upon the President to promulgate resolutions to protect our boys in the service from the liquor and vice traffics, but nothing was done.

The Problem—In the latter part of November, the American Social Hygiene Association declared that a careful survey revealed that at least 50,000 women had been organized to be distributed around the camps, and the two-room trailer system was inaugurated. Still nothing was done.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a national broadcast, declared: "Establishments for the purpose of selling liquor are becoming increasingly active in communities adjacent to the camps."

On Dec. 3, the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church called upon the President to take such action as will give protection similar to that in 1917. On Dec. 13, the Federal Council of Churches at its biennial meeting called upon the President to take action similar to that requested by the Methodist Council of Bishops.

Congress' Responsibility—Replying to the Council of Bishops, the Adjutant General wrote: "It is beyond the scope of the War Department to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of military areas . . . the enactment of legislation on this subject similar to that in effect during the World War is a matter within the province of the legislative branches of the Government."

Upon receiving this official statement, prominent social service workers conferred with Senator Sheppard who prepared, introduced and had referred to the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate what is known as Senate bill 860, the purpose of which is to secure protection similar to that adopted in 1917. Senator Sheppard died suddenly a few days later. The bill finally was reported out of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate without recommendation, and is now on the Senate calendar.

Mr. Stimson's position—"After the introduction of the Sheppard bill, the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, the General Assemblies of the Northern and of the Southern Presbyterian Churches, the conventions of both the Northern and Southern Baptists, the Convention of Women's Clubs at Atlantic City, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council and numerous other organizations passed resolutions urging Congress to enact such legislation.

But Secretary of War Stimson sent a letter to the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate opposing the legislation on the liquor traffic, thus virtually repudiating previous statements by him.

In February, he declared: "Our finest youth are being exposed to temptations to which many of them are not accustomed." On March 24 he wrote to the House Military Affairs Committee: "The greater part of this force is made up of young men who . . . should be surrounded by every possible safeguard against unwholesome associations."

Half Action—While the bill concerning vice finally was passed, Congress has failed as yet to pass legislation giving protection from the liquor traffic, which is inextricably joined with the vice traffic, for it is when young men have drunk sufficient liquor to lose control of themselves and become largely irresponsible that the vice traffic does its work.

A Cast Study—Numbers of quotations could be given from individuals and religious papers concerning conditions about the camps and cities where soldiers go on leave.

I simply quote one statement from Liberty (not a prohibition paper) on "Camp Morals" (Aug. 2): "The camps have attracted a gathering of prostitutes, lush workers, gyp carnivals, shady night clubs, gamblers, and bootleggers, which would put a gold rush or an oil boom to mortal shame. Their single purpose, of course, is to play upon the boredom of the soldiers, and thereby relieve them of their monthly pay checks. . . . On last pay day (at Camp Blanding) a fly-by-night joint doped the beer of all its soldier guests, knocked them unconscious, and rolled them for every cent they had. . . . In such isolated spots the trailer girls have their pitches, and their agents are competent at giving directions for finding them."

What Next?—This is the first major battle between the church and the liquor traffic since 1933. Which will win this battle? The liquor traffic has the largest, best-organized group of lobbyists I have ever seen in battles with the traffic for 50 years. It is spending unlimited sums to defeat the Sheppard bill or any similar liquor legislation.

The church is the only agency which can secure this protective legislation. As one high-ranking War Department official said: "My suggestion is that the church people of America put up such a holy howl to Washington that Federal legislation will have to be enacted."

I have preached personally 95 times in various States in the past four months on this great moral question, and the congregations enthusiastically have agreed to write personal letters to Senators and Representatives and have passed resolutions to be sent to Congress for insertion in the Congressional Record.

The responsibility now is upon the pastors of our churches. Will they meet it by prompt, positive, persistent appeals to the men and women in the pews to demand prompt action by their Senators and Representatives? If our church people call for protective legislation for our men in uniform against the liquor traffic, as we did in 1917, the legislation will be secured. Otherwise it will not. The time for action is now.

President Urged by Presbyterians To Proclaim Nov. 11 as Day of Prayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 24—A proposal to have Armistice Day designated by Presidential proclamation as a day of prayer, penitence and humiliation for all the people of the nation today had the support of the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey. Presbyterian leaders and those of other denominations were invited to send similar petitions to the President.

Sponsored by Dr. K. Palmer Miller, of Delanco, the resolution petitioning Mr. Roosevelt to proclaim the day of prayer stresses the distress and loss due to war conditions in many nations, and the menace to this country's peace and security," with the ever-increasing confusion and the bewildering uncertainty and a persistent lack of unity among many of our people."

". . . In such times of grave concern," it continues, "it has been the traditional practice of our people to respond to the counsel and guidance of the nation's President in calling the people to prayer, our forefathers even before we were a nation believing also in the efficacy of fervent united prayer for the inhabitants of this land.

"And not only for the immediate emergency in international affairs, but in view of the days of reconstruction that lie ahead and to which our national leaders are already making public reference, we deem it indispensable that the wisest councils of men be enlightened by the spirit of Almighty God and guided by His power.

"Therefore, be it now resolved that the Synod does hereby petition the President of the United States of America to proclaim Nov. 11th, as a day of prayer, penitence and humiliation for all the people of the nation, or another day prior to the customary Thanksgiving Day."

Philadelphian Wins Fifth Hoover Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—D. Robert Yarnall, mechanical engineer, of Philadelphia, has been selected as the fifth recipient of the Hoover Medal. The Medal will be presented to Mr. Yarnall during the annual meeting of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York City, December 1-5, 1941, with the following citation:

"D. Robert Yarnall, humanitarian, engineer, and a leader in the engineering profession, who rendered outstanding service as a member of a mission that fed the children of Germany at the end of the World War and that is now aiding refugees in this country and Europe and providing food and relief for the children and mothers of France. These distinguished public services have earned for him the Hoover Medal for 1941."

The Hoover Medal is administered by the Hoover Medal Board of Award, consisting of representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Honest Local Rule Seen Vital to Democracy

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Good local government, whether it is the front line or a supporting column in the long fight against political reaction, has a vital job in the solution of world problems, delegates to the annual convention of the American Municipal Association here this week are convinced.

Honest municipal government, speakers agreed, is not only necessary to efficient prosecution of the defense production program, but to effective resistance against any attack on the democratic form.

The Association was founded and has operated for 18 years as an instrument to bring about an improvement in municipal government. At probably no other time, E. E. McAdam, retiring President, indicated, has there been so great a need for a buttressing of governmental strength at this level.

Wall of Defense

"The world today," declared Mayor John B. Gage of Kansas City, "certainly cannot afford bad government. Good local government provides an impregnable wall of defense against the rise of the dictatorship philosophy." Mayor Gage spoke—and was doubtless called upon because of his position—as the Chief Executive of a community today recognized as one especially well governed, in sharp contrast with its reputation, before 1939, as one of the Nation's worst governed.

The important thing about Kansas City's experience, said Mayor Gage in discussing the essentials for improvement of local government, is that the City is operating today under virtually the same charter, in other words with virtually the same frame work or technical machinery, as before.

"The difference," he pointed out, "is that today the people, having taken an interest in their government, are running it."

Up to Voters

That paradox, a City with a modern charter providing for the City Manager system, standing out for years as the very epitome of corrupt local government, always intrigued political experts, and just common citizens as well. The answer, Mayor Gage indicated, is obviously that provision of modern, efficient, machinery will not insure good government, that in a democracy the people, the voters, and in turn the character and ability of those chosen to administer the laws, determine the character of the government.

Kansas City is even operated today under a civil service law which makes it unlawful for the City to interfere with the political activity of its employees, a situation quite the reverse of that usually in force. In spite of this freedom which, when taken advantage of under an unscrupulous administration can, and did, produce as corrupt a government as the Nation has seen, the Kansas City "clean-up" regime under Mayor Gage and its new City Manager, L. P. Cookingham, has maintained such a high standard in its personnel that there has been no difficulty from this source.

Look to Own Interests

Kansas City, as an example of what can be done to bring about good government, has underlined the importance, Mayor Gage said, of bringing and keeping government close to the people.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Senior Service Girl Scouts Await Defense Work Training

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Simultaneously with the observance of Girl Scout Week, Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, the Program Committee of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts will meet Monday to plan the part of the Senior Service Scouts in the defense program. Mrs. George Kealey heads the committee.

The Senior Service Scout Plan as outlined by the national organization includes preparation for service of various kinds during actual emergencies such as floods, air raids and situations requiring the evacuation of children. Membership in a Senior Service Scout Unit must therefore indicate a willingness to undertake intensive training for practical usefulness in the community, it is pointed out.

A Senior Girl Scout is between the ages of 15 and 18 or in senior high school. At present there are 44,000 in the country. They are being trained to assist in child care, canteen service, transportation and communication, and recreation.

Among the primary requirements for the Senior Service Scout are that she be "reliable, punctual, accurate, orderly, friendly and versatile"; that she be resourceful and "able to use her head" if plans fail or are suddenly changed; that she be "safety-minded" and co-operative, with ability to work in a small group.

She must have the written permission of her parents or guardian to become a Senior Service Scout and participate in emergency service if called on.

Assisting Mrs. Kealey in planning the program for Senior Service Scouts in the Boston area will be Mrs. E. E. Taylor, Mrs. Ernest Finney, Mrs. Harry Pierce, Mrs. George Benege, Mrs. Dora Kline, Miss Marion T. Drake, Mrs. A. K. Edson, Miss Mildred Manter, Mrs. Mark Ireland, Mrs. Geoffrey Roberts and Mrs. Walter M. Brown, Jr.

Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, recently appointed Boston Girl Scout Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Kingsbury Brown, who has resigned, points out that "in a very real sense, Girl Scouting is national defense, for democratic attitudes, basic to national morale, and skills useful in national defense have always been part of the Girl Scout program.

"The motto of Girl Scouts is 'Be Prepared,'" she said. "Our members make gardens, cook healthful meals, care for children, help out in offices of welfare agencies, act as messengers and do many other things useful in everyday living as well as in emergencies."

The observance of Girl Scout Week opens Sunday with groups of uniformed Girl Scouts attending services in their own churches, accompanied by their leaders. Monday is designated as Homemaking Day when Girl Scouts will practice taking over the duties of an older person in the household so she may do a task the girl is not old enough or strong enough to do; Tuesday is Arts and Crafts Day; Wednesday, Out-of-Doors Day; Thursday, International Friendship Day; Friday, Citizenship Day, and Saturday, Health and Safety Day.

Roxbury Women in Council Tea

One of the oldest clubs for women in the State, the Roxbury Women in Council, now in its fifty-sixth year, gave a tea this afternoon at which Mrs. Maurice P. Spillane spoke on the subject of cameos. Mrs. Spillane is a collector of antiques, and a member of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Raphaela Plasmati presented a group of English and Italian songs, and members of the club brought various interesting examples of cameos which were their personal possession.

Mrs. George I. Fiske and Mrs. Frederick Clark were hostesses.

Roxbury Women in Council was originally formed by about 20 young women who constituted the Class of 1877 of the Girls High School in Boston. Believing that "all women should study to make themselves the best companions and helpers of little children possible," they banded themselves together and have since that time met regularly for study and discussion. The Club conducts classes among its members on literature, art, science, social service, and a number of other subjects, including child culture and civic improvement.

An outstanding activity of the Club, and one which it has pursued uninterruptedly since its early days, is the maintenance of a "Memorial Trunk" containing infants' clothing and layettes. Continuous contributions of garments replenish the "Trunk" as a committee makes gifts from it to mothers whom they know to be in need of such aid. The "Trunk" was established years ago as a memorial to the founder of the Club and its first President, Mrs. Edward Hazewell. The chairman of the Memorial Committe is Miss Ida Hunneman, a charter member of the Club.

Pi Beta Phi Club To Hold Meeting

The first meeting of the Pi Beta Phi Alumnae Club of Boston in the 1941-42 season will be held on Monday at The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, at 6 p. m.

A business meeting will be followed by the sale of Settlement School goods and a talk given by Miss Beatrice Savage, entitled "Career Counselling and Guidance."

Members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Philip Adams of Newton, Chairman, and Mrs. Harry McWade and Mrs. K. N. Wildes of Melrose in charge of the Settlement School sale.

Women's Republican Club To Hear Princeton Man

Prof. William Starr Myers, for 35 years a member of the Princeton Faculty and head of the Department of Government at that university, will open a series of 8 lectures on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign" at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow at 11 a. m.

The course is open to members and non-members alike. The committee planning the series includes Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, chairman of Classes and Courses at the Club; Mrs. Charles P. Howard, First Vice-President of the Club, and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Secretary.

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Manning

Miss Harriet W. Elliott

Consumer Adviser on the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense who will address the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women at its fourth annual All-College Luncheon, Saturday, Nov. 1. The luncheon will be at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, instead of at the Somerset as was first announced. Miss Elliott will speak on "The Consumer's Interest in Defense." Mrs. George Willard Smith of Brookline is chairman of the event and tickets are in charge of Mrs. Gordon T. Bowden, 134A Brattle Street, Cambridge.

Garden Club Group To Hold Annual Meeting Thursday

The Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts will hold its annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Thursday, with Mrs. Edward H. McKeon, President of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, as chief speaker.

Registration will begin at 10 a. m. At the business session, which opens at 11, the President, Mrs. Robert M. Bowen of Concord, will preside and reports of the year's work will be made.

Luncheon is to be served in the main ballroom at 1. Guests at the head table will include Mrs. William H. Champlin of Rochester, New Hampshire, New England Regional Vice-President for the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. McKeon; Charles K. Cummings, a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; E. I. Farrington and Arno Nehrling, of the same Society; Dr. Elmer Merrill and Dr. Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum; and Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation.

The afternoon session will convene at 2 o'clock, when Mrs. McKeon will speak on "Conservation and Defense."

Mrs. Harold Plimpton of Chestnut Hill, First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting.

Harvard Women To Hold Benefit

The annual Philanthropic Day and bridge of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston will be held Tuesday, Oct. 28, at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge. The party this year will be an all day event, beginning with a flower arrangement display by Carbone's at 11 a. m. At 12:30 p. m. luncheon will be served, followed by cards and other games at 2 p. m.

The proceeds are to be donated to Harvard Philanthropies, including the Harvard Health Unit and the Red Cross.

Mrs. James J. Hepburn is Chairman of the all-day party, assisted by Mrs. Somers Fraser who has charge of the tickets; Mrs. Ralph C. Curtis and Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon, the candy and food tables; Mrs. Charles W. Adams, the treasure table, Mrs. Gaston Summers has arranged for the flower show and Mrs. Robert P. Osborn has charge of the program advertising. Mrs. Harry E. Gibbey is President.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 25

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—8:00 p. m.—"Britain Goes To It!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is . . ." VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Music of Liszt and Bartok; "The Week in Hungary." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theatre: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Bay State P.-T. A. Ends Meeting On Note of Aim to Lift Morale

The thirty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts State Parent-Teacher Association closed its three-day session this afternoon at the Parker House in Boston with an outline of aims for the coming year, presented by Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, Chairman of the Findings Committee and newly-elected President of the Association.

They include: "Extending the influence of the Association to expand the school lunch program to the teaching and practice of nutrition; an effort to check the rise of fear and hysteria; recognition of the principle that high morale is essential to democracy and that this requires wholesome homes, recreational opportunities, enlightened and co-operative communities, and a religious faith for every child, which are adult responsibilities for the proper development of children; and an effort to help mold public opinion for sound educational policies.

Mrs. Dresser, who is a resident of Springfield, will serve a two-year term, succeeding Mrs. Luther R. Putney of Lexington, who has held office as President for two terms. Serving with her will be Mrs. Harry S. Wright of Hingham, First Vice-President; Mrs. Charles C. Kolster of Somerville, Second Vice-President; Mrs. William A. Blair of Great Barrington, Third Vice-President; Mrs. L. W. Quealy of Methuen, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. George E. Deering of Shrewsbury, Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. John Pitko of Arlington, Secretary, and Mrs. Merritt F. Garland of Bradford, Treasurer.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was guest of honor at the convention dinner last night. He told the parents and teachers that they held the key to the future, for on them depended the development of men and women who appreciate our way of life and our ideals.

"We need something more than weapons and fighters and material defense," he said. "We must have a civilian defense whose sinews are the heart and mind. We need a strong, united Nation. That condition doesn't just happen."

Carl B. Wetherell, Executive Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston, guest speaker of the occasion, talked on the convention theme, "Youth Problems in Total Defense." Adults and youth must work shoulder to shoulder to solve the problems of the future, he declared. Adults can no longer talk down to youth. There has never been a time when difference in age counted less. Parents and teachers must aid youth in making the adjustment to the demands of the present crisis and of the period that will follow, he said.

The Army's Beans Must Now Be The Yellow-Eye Type

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—An Army decision in favor of yellow-eyed beans as part of soldiers' staple food—baked beans—was reported yesterday by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

For two years farmers in New England and New York State have sought approval of the yellow-eyed bean for Army purposes. Senator Brewster said the Quartermaster Corps informed him the bean had obtained the War Department's approval.

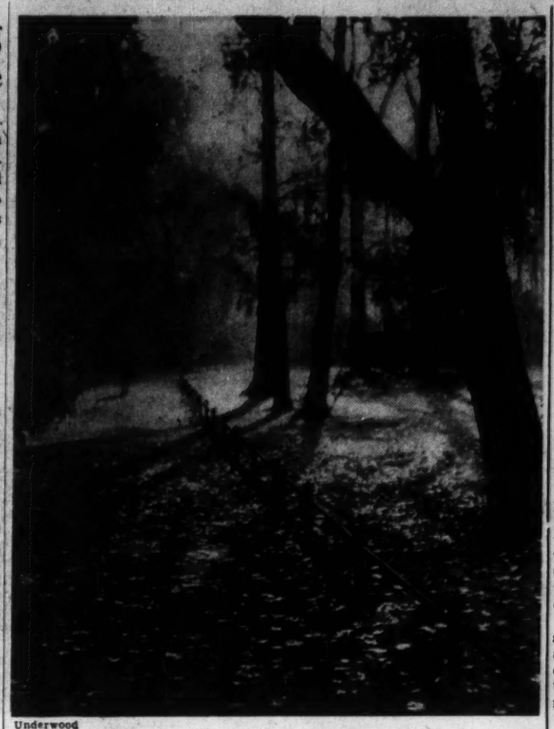
Specifications for bean purchases had been revised, he said, to permit purchase of the bean, grown largely in the northeast.

Old and New Club To See Old Silver

A reception and tea for new members will feature the meeting of the Old and New Club of Malden on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. at the American Legion Hall. Miss Mary E. Walsh will be the guest speaker on "The History and Romance of Old Silver."

Miss Walsh is one of two women in New England who are registered jewelers and has studied extensively abroad as well as in this country.

Club members have been invited to exhibit old silver and to notify a member of the following committee if they plan to do so: Mrs. Edmund J. Lonergan, chairman of the Art Department; Mrs. Clarence H. Staples, Mrs. Lyman Wasgatt, Miss Edith C. Weeks, Miss Celia Hawley, Miss Lillian Lord, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Frank J. Perkins, Mrs. Wilson E. Hunt, Miss L. May Lord, Mrs. Harry W. Crockett, Mrs. Frank H. Chambers, Mrs. Albert P. Ballard and Mrs. Sewall A. Merrill.



Underwood

October Scene in New England

Wondrous effects result when a mellow October sun filters through the leafless framework of stalwart elms and sturdy maples upon a pathway spattered with multi-hued leaves.

Yale Junior Quits Jail To Sign for Draft

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—After spending a night in a cell, George Butcher, Jr., Yale junior, registered "under protest" for the draft today, asserting he was convinced he would be "of more use both to myself and others by being outside of jail for a while."

The Seattle, Wash., youth, who interrupted his studies at Yale to drive an ambulance for the Free French Army but was prevented from doing so by the sinking of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, was arrested last night upon the complaint of a local draft board.

He was freed after he registered this morning following questioning by an F. B. I. agent.

Although he became eligible for the draft July 1, Mr. Butcher said, he was unfamiliar with the registration procedure since the boat which returned him and other volunteer ambulance drivers from Occupied France did not arrive in the United States until the end of July.

He had been "thinking it over" since then, Mr. Butcher explained, and visited one of the City draft offices last night to obtain information on filling out a draft questionnaire.

He said officials asked for his registration card, and when he replied that he did not have one asked him to register immediately. Mr. Butcher said he was arrested after he told them, "I haven't quite made up my mind."

Action Urged to End R. I. Traffic Congestion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—The problem of highway traffic congestion, increasingly serious in Rhode Island as the list of registered motor vehicles marches on to record totals, was pushed to the fore this week as a variety of new control plans were submitted for consideration.

The Rhode Island Highway Users Association drafted a five-point plan, highlighted by a recommendation for a State-wide planning survey.

The belt route plan for easing congestion in downtown Providence, dormant since it was first proposed 18 months ago, was revived by John Hutchins Cady, chairman of the City Plan Commission.

Finally, Gov. J. Howard McGrath released three separate proposals for solving the troublesome traffic problem along the west shore of Narragansett Bay between Warwick and the new Naval Air Station at Quonset Point. The Governor presented the plans for discussion, but refused to indorse any of them.

The Week in Rhode Island

The problem along the bay highway is caused by the fact that the main artery, the old New York to Boston Post road, runs into two serious bottlenecks where it passes through the communities of Apponaug and East Greenwich.

Always heavily traveled in the summertime, because it is the main highway connecting Providence with the summer resorts at Saunderstown, Narragansett and Point Judith, the Post road has become even more congested since work began on the Quonset Point station and the new bridge was opened across the west passage of the bay to Jamestown.

Serious Problem

For more than a year, this has been the most serious traffic problem in the State, except for the perennial problems always present in Providence.

The three proposals released by the Governor may be summarized as follows:

1.—The plan offered by the special Super Highway Commission, which has studied the situation for more than a year, calls for construction of a new highway skirting the west shore of the bay for approximately ten miles. It would by-pass both Apponaug and East Greenwich. The estimated cost is $2,956,490.

2.—A plan recommended by the State Public Works Department proposes a shorter by-pass system to detour traffic around the two communities. It estimates this project would cost about $2,400,000 or less. It also estimates that the Commission's plan for a road to skirt the bay would cost more than $3,400,000.

3.—A proposal recommended by the State Planning Board would require little new construction. It calls for slight changes in the old route 2, which parallels the shore a few miles inland, to make this route a main artery and thus relieve traffic on the Post road.

The more elaborate super-highway plan, as recommended by the Super-Highway Commission, caught the fancy of motorists and residents several years ago and has been urged at periodic intervals since then. Agitation for it reached a high pitch last year. Thousands of names were signed to petitions and pressure was introduced in the Legislature to obtain action.

The present highway is on the east side of the main line of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford railroad at the upper end. It crosses the railroad in Warwick, passes through Apponaug and East Greenwich — the bottlenecks — then crosses the railroad again before reaching Wickford.

The proposed super-highway would not cross the railroad. It would lie between the railroad and the bay shore all the way to Wickford and would have few curves.

Several highway experts from outside the State have indorsed the proposal. Dr. Miller McClintock of Yale University recommended it and suggested that two 24-foot roadways be separated by a 20-foot island. Prof. A. J. Bone of Massachusetts Institute of Technology pointed out that this route would be .7 of a mile shorter than the present highway and estimated that it would save motorists $288,100 annually.

Proponents of the super-highway also point out that the project would eliminate ten railroad grade crossings between Apponaug and East Greenwich. Several fatalities have occurred at these crossings where 65 fast trains pass daily.

Governor McGrath, in releasing the details of the three plans, pointed out the decision would rest with the legislature, but that he would urge that no plan be approved unless the Federal Government is agreeable to paying one-half the cost and unless the State's share can be met from current revenue and without resort to a bond issue.

To Enforce Law

The Providence Bureau of Police and Fire, spurred by a series of traffic mishaps in the past few days, announced an all-out campaign this week to enforce the city's 25-mile-an-hour speed limit.

Chief James J. Cusick of the police department reported that motorists had been slipping in recent weeks and that the speed limit was being widely ignored.

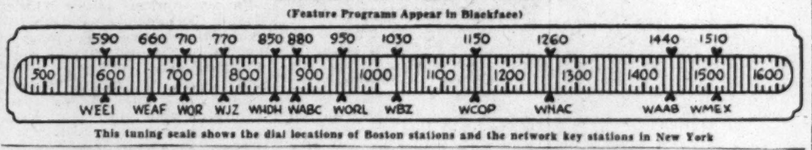
The Bureau announced that the whole structure of the city's safety campaign, which for several years has put Providence near the top of the list in the nation in traffic safety, is in need of overhauling if it is to continue to be effective.

Pacific Mills Workers Plan Sail to New York

More than 150 empoyees of the Pacific Mills in Lawrence booked accommodations on the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer Boston, sailing tonight for New York on a week-end outing. The group returns on the steamer reaching Boston Monday morning. Rose Rassez of the Athletic Association will have charge of the group.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor**	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sports and Music	
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Sports and Music	
3:45 Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
4:00 **Book Fair; speakers**	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	**Eugene Ormandy, cond.**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Book Fair; speakers**	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Three for Tea"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers," orchestra
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 **The World of Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	Political Talk	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Gang: songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 **Kate Smith; Harry**	"Ask the Children"	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:15 **Carey; drama,**	"Ask the Children"	**Graham; orchestra**	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:30 **"The Three Suns";**	Romance and Rhythm	**"Information, Please!"**	Political Talk	Dance Music
8:45 **guests; sr.; E. Davis**	Senator Styles Bridges	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Henry King's Orchestra	Political Talk
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30 "First Nighter":	"Michael and Kitty"	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laughton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House": variety		"Classical Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Premiere": drama	Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra	"Wings of Destiny": dramatic sketch	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Variety Show: Ralph	Political Talk	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 'Fight for Freedom'	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Variety Show: David	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports			Cheskin's Or.; soloists	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news: Weather	Jack Starr Hunt: Music	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30 Music: Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News: Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning": music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange": Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Revue	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 **"March of Youth"**;	"Millwheel": music	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Rainbow House": youth	Studio Program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	show, with Bob Emery.	"Handy Andy"
10:30 **"March of Youth"**.	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House": youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; 'Kay Thompson': music; drama	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic sketch	Web Tilton, baritone	Letter-Quest: music
11:15 Voice of Broadway.	"The Band Played On"	"Saturday Vaudeville"	"Pan Americana"	Letter-Quest: music
11:30 Gardener's Clinic	"Two Men and a Girl":	with Jim Ameche; orch.	Political Talk	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Weather; Cowboy Songs.		News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 **Theater of Today:**	News: "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Fay Wray; orch.	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports: Weather: Music
12:45 wood": drama	Hour: talks; music	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Bulletin": talk	Hour: talks; music	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 "On Parade"	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Boston College-	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Michigan	Short Story Editor
2:00 Georgetown game	game	ball game	football game	Al Perry's Surf Riders.
2:15 Boston College-	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Michigan	Shining Hour
2:30 Georgetown foot-	game	ball game	football game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 ball game	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Michigan	Five Star News
3:00 Boston College-	game	ball game	football game	Sports Results
3:15 Georgetown foot-	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Michigan	Sports Results
3:30 ball game	game	ball game	football game	Sports Results
3:45 Boston College-	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Michigan	Sports Results
4:00 Georgetown foot-	game	ball game	football game	Song Stylist
4:15 ball game	Harvard-Navy game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Minnesota-Michigan	Melody Mirror
4:30 N. E. to the Colors.	Club Matinee: variety	Sports Comments	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45 N. E. to the Colors.	Club Matinee: variety	Pan Americana	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Melody Mirror
5:00 Matinee at Mead-	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 owbrook; Football.	Serenade	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Matinee at Mead-	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 owbrook; Football.	Serenade	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Football Summary.	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time": talk
6:30 Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Defense.	"What Burns You Up";	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today.**	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 **'People's Platform';**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Prairie Pals
7:15 **informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra.	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 R. Barlow, cond.	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"Soldiers' Quiz": Manchester, N. H., Air Base	Round Table; discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Gwen Williams, songs	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"Hawaii Calls": native	Round Table; discussion
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	Bishop and the Gargoyle: dramatization	"Truth or Consequences":	orchestra, soloists	Dance Music
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News		quiz program		Singing Strings
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Colonial News Service	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**America Preferred: Kerstin Thorberg; orch.**	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Chicago Theater op-**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	**direction Frank Black**	Orchestra		
10:00 "Serenade": music.	Hemisphere Revue: variety show; soloists; or.	Sports; Newsreel	**aretta, "Sweethearts"; Marion Claire, soprano;**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Sammy Kaye' Orchestra	Musical Rendezvous	**John Carter, tenor;**	Dance orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	Sammy Kaye' Orchestra	Defense for America	**orchestra; speaker**	U. S. Marines
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye' Orchestra	Defense for America		"Alpineers": orchestra
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:15 Time, H. Jones' Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Capt. Edward Macauley,	California Melodies	"Day's End": music
11:45 Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Riverboat Revels: Music	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End": news

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m. — Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).

7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.

9:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.81mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Serenade; Hollywood Highlights; Rhythmic Melodies.

6 p. m.—News in English: Stocks; WBOS Sports Page. "Speaking of Liberty."

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Glen Miller's Orchestra.

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; "Melodic Fantasy."

10 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

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TONITE WBZ 8:45 to 9:00 P. M.
Speaking from Washington on
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Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m. — WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

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American Way of Industry Proves Itself Superior to That of Germany's

Vice-President Of Peru Avows Stand by U. S.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, occupying a key position for defense of South America's Pacific coast, sees "no other course to pursue" than active collaboration with the other American Republics, according to First Vice-President Larco Herrera during a brief visit to Boston.

On an official mission to obtain first-hand information about latest developments of defense and diplomacy in the United States, Señor Larco Herrera arrived by air from Montreal.

Previously, he had crossed the United States from Los Angeles by way of San Francisco and Chicago. At each stop he has inspected airplane and other defense plants.

"Both in the period of emergency through which the world is passing, and in the great work of reconstruction after the war," the Vice-President said in an interview, "the American nations must stand together.

Totalitarian Violence

"In Europe we have seen the destruction of defenceless peoples by totalitarian violence.

"In our own countries of the Americas we have seen German colonists abusing their privileges and engaging in subversive activities.

"As free peoples, with a long and cherished tradition of independence, we know what these events abroad and at home mean for us.

"Peru could not do otherwise than follow the policy of solidarity adopted by all of the American Republics at Lima, and later strengthened at Panama and Havana.

"In my judgment, the greatest possible unity of the Americas is desirable, in politics, in cultural relations, and in defense of our mutual liberties. That is the message I bring to the United States, and I shall go back to Peru with added assurances that democracy will win this world struggle."

Here on Business

Unlike the 10 Argentine Congressmen and others now visiting this country as guests of the State Department in Washington, Vice-President Larco Herrera has come "on business" instead of on a good-will tour. Long an advocate of the democratic cause in world affairs, he emphasizes the practical approach to Inter-American relations.

Interchange of commercial and industrial leaders will do much to strengthen the hemisphere, he believes, provided these men come to grips with the actual problems in need of solution.

As President of the Board of Directors of La Cronica, influential daily in Lima, Señor Larco Herrera has steadily supported the free peoples. He points out that the present Government of Peru has officially taken its stand on the side of forces opposing Nazi tyranny, in statements by President Prado. The President's son, Manuel Prado, is now a student at Harvard.

Democratic Trends

Peru's present declaration of readiness to go along with the democracies contrasts with the situation in that country some time back, when totalitarian sympathies were in vogue among high officials.

Señor Larco Herrera represents the newer emphasis in Peruvian diplomacy. His presence in high office, as well as the restoration of Congress in Lima after lapse of some years, underlines the more democratic tendencies of the Prado Administration.

Asked about political activities in Peru, the Vice-President said that conditions are satisfactory. Many of the former restrictions have been removed. He did not comment on the revolutionary APRA movement, against which Peru's former repressive measures were directed.

On the border warfare with Ecuador, Señor Larco Herrera expressed hope that a peaceful solution will be found. When he left Lima on Oct. 6, steps were being taken toward setting up a demilitarized zone.

This dispute, of long standing, is the most serious single frontier question remaining unsettled in the Western Hemisphere. It involves a large jungle zone on headwaters of the Amazon, equal to two-thirds of the area claimed by Ecuador, and about a fourth of Peru as shown on Peruvian maps.

Point of Friction

Another point of friction—and it is increasingly recognized that these must be faced and removed to build genuine Inter-American solidarity—is the recent seizure by the War Department of bombers bought by Peru from the refugee Norwegian Government.

Vice President Larco Herrera said he feels this incident will be settled, in view of the desire by both countries to maintain cordial relations.

The bombers are reported to number 18, valued at $1,234,000. American-made, they were being transshipped to Peru from Canada. Secretary of State Cordell Hull informed Peru that the planes were detained for urgent reasons of defense. Their transfer to Russia was said to be planned.

Peru's air attaché in Washington resigned over this incident, punctuating his departure with some sulphuric language.

In addition to the urgent needs of Britain and Russia for all available military equipment, it is the settled policy of Washington not to make weapons available for possible Peruvian-Ecuadorian border warfare.

Flying from East Boston Airport to New York early this morning, Vice President Larco Herrera will go on to Washington. On Nov. 2 he is scheduled to take a Pan American Clipper from Miami, returning to Lima by way of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

By a Staff Photographer

This Is Glendale in Needham

That private enterprise is continuing despite the defense emergency is revealed in the energetic building in this Needham development just off Route 128. Equipment for every home is stored in vacant garages here before a building is started to assure completion. Prices range around $6,000. Values are surprisingly good. (Top) Panorama of activity. (Lower Typical well-designed home.

Builders of State Demand OPM Lift Veil of Secrecy

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last night will long be remembered by home builders of Massachusetts as the start of a "defense program" of their own . . . a defense against the Government taking over the local building industry through priority control of materials and "squeezing private enterprise out of business."

Stirred into militant action, nearly 500 builders from all parts of the Commonwealth met at the Belmont Country Club and for the first time in Bay State history found common ground for a common front which may do much for the future of the vast building trades here.

And in an evening of many highlights, representatives of most of the largest building contractors in the State and many of the small ones who "don't know what they are going to do in this emergency" drafted a telegram to the Office of Production Management in Washington.

Why Keep It a Secret?

The telegram said in part that "the OPM knows what it is going to do in the building trades, so why doesn't it tell the builders of Massachusetts who don't know whether they are going to be able to stay in business or not? If private enterprise is going to be forced out of the way, why not give it to us straight and let us be looking for new jobs?"

The fact is, the builders think that if they are given the contracts to build defense homes in these parts, instead of large contractors in other parts of the country, they can do a better job than the Government. After all, local builders insist that they know local building requirements and local conditions better than anyone else, and should be better qualified to meet local needs. They said as much in the telegram.

Propelling power behind the conference was a group of four builders who have shown themselves capable of big things in local building circles. They are Sumner Hersey, developer of the Life Homes Community in East Natick, and toastmaster of the meeting, Karl Z. Woolsey, sponsor of several $4,000 to $7,000 home communities in Greater Boston, Rowyce W. Gilbert of the Gilbert Varker Company, and William J. L. Roop, of the Greater Boston Homes, Inc., builders of several FHA communities.

Ahead of Expectations

Plans for the meeting were announced only a week ago with the idea of getting 50 to 100 local builders into conference. But the response from all parts of the State was so overwhelming that limitations were set on dinner reservations, and standing room was at a premium during the after dinner conference.

Mr. Woolsey spoke on the ability of local industry to produce homes, Mr. Gilbert described what the organization could accomplish and Mr. Roop outlined the system of organization.

A vote of confidence was given to the four energetic sponsors and a resolution passed empowering them with the task of organization. An election of officers will be held within 10 days, it was announced.

The Post-War Outlook

Highlight of the conference was a fighting speech by Toastmaster Hersey who suggested that the get-together of builders could have tremendous significance to the industry not only for its present protection, but for possible post-war reconstruction. What to do with the idle workers when the emergency is over, he said, will be as potent then as the issue of government interference now.

"This is the first time in the history of the State," he said, "that builders have dropped their individual tactics and found common ground for unity and co-operation. Let us not lose this advantage which can mean so much to our industry."

"All we ask of the Government is the right to continue making a living. We ask that government come out from behind its smoke screen and tell us straight just what it intends to do. The plans for building are already drafted in Washington. Why cannot we be told what they are? After all, it is our jobs we are concerned about."

Like the Gas 'Shortage'

Mr. Hersey pointed out that the building industry could put up 600,000 homes during the next year by using only 4.32 per cent of all the available copper, 1.3 per cent of all the available steel, 2.56 per cent of the zinc and 5 to 10 per cent of the lead. He refused to believe that this small usage could have the effect of curtailing industry as is threatened in Washington.

"Like the motorists who were constantly threatened with a gas shortage when there was no such shortage," he said, "builders are now being heckled by an alleged shortage of materials."

"We can build defense housing better and cheaper than the Government can," he insisted. "But the Government follows no regulations, while we have to go through all kinds of red tape to enable us to build houses."

When the organization is completed, the sponsors said they would not be surprised if the ultimate membership reached close to 1,000 builders of all classes.

'Army' Drive Needs $40,000

A check up last night at the Boston campaign headquarters of the Salvation Army showed that $40,000 more contributions would bring victory at the final report meeting of the general campaign committee, to be held next Tuesday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. William G. O'Hare, general Chairman of the appeal seeking $200,000 and John E. Wilson, leader of the business and professional groups and charged with gathering $90,000, were in contact with their key workers—as they pointed out that the groups over the top must go on to aid those who have not collected quotas yet.

Pork Viewed Good Buy In Boston Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With production of pork products at a seasonal "high" the retail market for such meats today reflects the wholesale tendency of prices to decline, with shoppers finding a little relief from prevailing high prices.

Chain stores, for instance, offer pork loins for roasting at 24 cents a pound today, which is lower than they have quoted for some time. Cut-price stores that have offered such meats at 21 cents a pound in recent weeks continue that quotation today. Smoked hams can be had as low as 27 cents a pound by a bit of shopping around. Fresh hams are offered at 27 cents, and cooked hams as low as 31 cents a pound in some cut-price stores. All hams at these prices are for whole or half hams.

Retail prices of beef are about as they have been for some weeks. A selection of steaks and roasts that have been priced at 31 cents a pound in chain stores continue unchanged, as do the prices of rib roast at 25 cents, and chuck at 29 cents.

Lamb Still High

Lamb continues high, despite occasional cut prices for week-end specials in chain stores. The chains feature pork this week end, while lamb legs are around 35 cents in stores that were quoting 21 cents as a "Friday only" special a week ago today. Shoppers who are struggling to keep within their food budgets are finding it profitable to follow the "specials" for week-end buying, and avoid mid-week purchasing of the items that are only marked down for week ends. On that basis, menus for this week end would call for pork.

Poultry prices show little change. Turkeys are available at chain stores for 33 cents a pound, and can be had as low as 26 cents in some places, from which level they range up to 42 cents. Chicken is priced from 27 to 38 cents, and fowl from 27 to 32. Capons can be had around 35 to 40 cents.

Butter continues at the reduced price of a week ago, with chain stores quoting 38 cents. Eggs are a bit firmer, if anything, with large eggs more scarce as the season advances and prices running around 53 to 57 cents for the large and fresh ones. Sugar continues high, with most chains now quoting 59 cents for 10 pounds in refiners' paper bags. The raw sugar is literally pouring into Boston from Cuba and Puerto Rico, with four ships in this week, and two more tomorrow, representing in all, more than 10,000,000 pounds.

Fresh vegetables are less numerous as the fall season marks the end of harvest. Lack of rain, too, has given a toughness to some of the vegetables grown on near-by farms. Chain stores are staging sales of canned vegetables of the 1941 pack, and indications point to prices being as low as they will be for a time.

U. S. Does in Months What Took Nazis Years

American industry has accomplished in a year and a half more than Germany accomplished in four or five, Eugene E. Wilson, President of United Aircraft Corporation, one of the largest airplane companies, declared here at the close of the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The performance of American industry, which he termed incredible, Mr. Wilson credited to the superiority of the American way of co-operation over the German way of compulsion.

By industry Mr. Wilson explained he meant the whole body of men and women employed, ranging from the designer to the hourly worker.

"The world has shaken down into two warring groups—the one endeavoring to conquer under compulsion, the other endeavoring to flourish under freedom," said the aircraft leader.

Superiority Over Nazi Way

"Our industry has performed its technical task, but more, far more important, it has re-demonstrated the outstanding superiority of co-operation over compulsion.

"These are accomplishments of inestimable importance. When Hitler unleashed the forces of mechanization in his struggle to conquer, he sounded his death knell. America is the home of mechanization. Once the full force of its industrial power is brought to bear in the military field, there can be but one answer."

Describing the phenomenal expansion of his own company, Mr. Wilson recalled that in January of 1939 the airplane business was so dull that United Aircraft had to lay off some 20 per cent of its skilled engine employees. Then the French began to order and in October of 1939 began United's first great expansion, its French addition. A huge British addition followed.

Last year at a "nod" from Secretary of the Navy Knox, the third major expansion was started, long before any official action.

Away Ahead of the Game

"We released orders for steel for thousands of engines for the United States Government before the program was even clarified by the Government," Mr. Wilson continued. "As a matter of record, on the date we finally received the first contract for some of these engines, we shipped 85 of them. On the day we finally received the Emergency Plant Facilities Contract for the new addition, the building was completed.

"At the end of last year, we went to Washington again to advise that we were ready to take another bite, and this new plant is now going into operation. In each case, it has taken us nine months from the inception of the program until the plant is in full-scale production in the manufacture of one of the most intricate articles produced anywhere—the high-powered aircraft engine.

"The expansion program completed in the last two years multiplies our plant by four. Since the dark days of January, 1939, we have multiplied our output tenfold.

"In the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Engine Division alone, we have gone from 2,500 men to over 20,000. For nearly two years, we have operated 24 hours a day, six days a week, and a large crew on Sundays.

Subcontracting a Big Help

"We have put into mass production four different models of engines, including a new one of 2,000 horsepower—nearly twice as big as anything ever built before."

Subcontracting has greatly helped United Aircraft, Mr Wilson reported. "It was New England's skilled labor and good workshops that brought us here," he said. We have deliberately developed our production so that 50 per cent of each engine has been furnished by subcontractors, many of whom were immediately available in this territory. Now over 200 workshops make parts for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft alone.

"Each and every one of these co-operating companies has not only kept pace with our extraordinary schedule of expansion, but has enabled us to run ahead of our most optimistic expectations. Today, we are several thousand engines ahead of our schedule of a year ago, and this was made possible by the extraordinary performance of the co-operating companies, many of them right here in the State of Massachusetts."

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, this country's first woman diplomat, John F. Tinsley, retiring President of the Associated Industries, Ira Mosher, the new President, William M. Rand, a past President, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall spoke.

Duke Visits First U. S. Defense Plant

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor came here today for his first visit to an American defense factory, the Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Standard Propeller Divisions of United Aircraft Corporation.

Unaccompanied by the Duchess, the Duke's party flew from La Guardia Field, New York, in a Canadian-Colonial Airways plane piloted by Capt. F. H. Smith.

The Duke was taken on a tour of the Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plant as well as the factory which is now turning out 2,500 aluminum propellers per month, many of them destined for the Royal Air Force.

Governor Gives Draft Boards Agents to Put Soldiers in Jobs

Defense News in Brief

Re-employment of Soldiers—Further indication of the serious effort Massachusetts will make to provide jobs in private industry for returning service men was seen today in the announcement that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has appointed a re-employment committeeman for each Selective Service local board.

Recommending that employers notify the nearest State employment office of any vacancies, State Selective Service headquarters said, "It is anticipated that prior choice will be given ex-service men returning from fulfilling a patriotic duty to their Country."

Men released from the service were advised to register for work at their local board. If suitable employment is not available, the re-employment committeeman will assign the case to the nearest State employment office.

Asserting little difficulty is anticipated from employers refusing to reinstate ex-service men, the headquarters said that "if a case of this nature is uncovered a rigid investigation will be made."

Furlough for New England Troops—Brig. Gen. John H. Hester, new commanding officer of the 43rd (New England) division at Camp Blanding in Florida, said today that all men from New England who are in the South with the division will be given furloughs permitting them to spend either Christmas or New Year's day at home, following the Carolina maneuvers. He said approximately 50 per cent would be allowed Christmas furloughs and the remainder New Year's furloughs. No more than 50 per cent of the division may be absent at one time.

Devens Soldiers Aid Railway—Heavy travel by soldiers at Fort Devens has brought a sharp increase in revenue to the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway, the company has disclosed. During the September quarter there was a net profit of $19,613, compared with $4,282 during the similar period a year ago.

Waban, Mass.

Would you be interested in an old colonial with modern lines that is much in need of repair? The location is ideal, with wooded lot, quiet, excellent neighborhood, very near the center. The house contains eight rooms, small den, new oil burner, new stove, garage. Priced at $6500; open to an offer by right family.

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SCITUATE—EGYPT SECTION

SITUATED on a slope surrounded by picturesque cedars and evergreens rests this delightful home. Glistening white with three coats of fresh paint it literally radiates hospitality and warmth. The location is unquestioned and is accepted as being the finest in the Egypt section. The entire grounds containing 1¼ acres (55,000 ft.) are beautifully landscaped, with innumerable varieties of shrubbery, trees, perennial flower gardens, as well as a rose covered fence. The physical condition of the interior of the house is equally as perfect as the exterior. The first floor has living room 30x16 with fireplace, spacious solarium, cheerful dining room, cosy den, modern kitchen, with maid's room and bath. The second floor consists of three master chambers with tiled bath. Although the interior floor plan reflects expense it is compact and economically maintainable from the standpoint of heating and domestic expense. There is a steam vapor heating system fired by an oil burner, as well as partial insulation and weatherstripping of all windows and doors. An extra large two-car garage with cement floor is adjacent to the house. Egypt railroad station is a five minute leisurely walk. The asking price of the property represents less than one-third of total cost and has been priced for immediate sale resulting in owner being obliged to leave the state. This property is truly a bargain for some one who enjoys genteel living in the combined atmosphere of the country and seashore. It is unusually well financed by a bank mortgage. For further information write or telephone

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twenty-third in a series of 36 pages)

Does Education Help Us Advance?

A number of parents tarried after a parent-teachers meeting to talk informally with a well-informed educator. They were rather discouraged with the products of the American school system, as they saw them on every side, and asked some searching questions. The discussion developed as follows:

Question: We used to think that education was going to transform America and the world. It was to take the place of emotional camp meetings, as well as of brutal revolutions and lead us gently toward brotherhood. We believed men would do right as soon as they knew right. Was that an idle dream?

Answer: It was an ideal, rather than a dream, but not an idle one; it was a beautiful one.

Question: But an impractical one, apparently. We spend about $3,000,000,000 annually on education, but still have wars, inequality, injustice, graft, and very crude forms of culture. Are we wasting that money?

Answer: No. But such a question is hardly adequate. You can't expect similar results from $100 worth of education as you do from $100 worth of "gas."

There is no magic power in education; you can't guarantee that one will go a definite number of miles on a gallon of it.

Charlemagne, one of the most useful of the world's powerful rulers, could not read nor write, it is said, while the notorious Nero, prided himself on his culture.

Lincoln had very little schooling. Washington, himself, had only about 10 years; Andrew Jackson less. Benjamin Franklin had to go to work very young. Yet all of these more or less unschooled men were very useful. On the other hand, Philip II of Spain and Louis XIV of France were shining lights of culture, yet caused very great harm. Education in itself is no guarantee of usefulness.

Question: With individuals, perhaps, but is that also true of nations and social groups?

Answer: In some cases. More than once formal education has fostered softness, self-indulgence, and cynicism. For instance, the early Christians were rather simple people, but more constructive than the populace in "cultured" Babylon. The uneducated Teuton tribes were far more virile than "cultured" Rome. H. G. Wells rightly points out that ancient history is a story of primitive peoples overcoming settled peoples who had been "softened by culture."

Question: Are we to conclude that education will weaken us and make us flabby?

Answer: No. But such facts may help us realize that education of itself is not sufficient. It is like a motor, which may hasten a saint on his errands or a gangster. Education aids character but does not take its place. Education is a torch in the hands of faith, a firebrand when carried by cynicism.

Question: Well, has it proven a good instrument and a good torch in America?

Answer: Very decidedly. Education, both in and out of the schools, is one of the finest and noblest forces in America. Good education is one of America's foremost contributions to world progress.

Question: Does that mean it has created a culture and refinement here equal to the best in the old world?

Answer: Hardly. In appreciation of music, art, poetry, the drama, world events, and in the formal graciousness of social contacts America has hardly reached the highest levels of Weimar, ancient Athens, medieval Florence, Paris or London. But in the creation of good will, general understanding, a popular level of good taste, independence of judgment, self-respect and a high standard of living American education has not been excelled.

Question: Couldn't you be more specific?

Answer: Yes, here are examples. The friendly contact between teachers and pupils, professors and students, parents and teachers is a major factor in preventing the rise of a class spirit in America. The family atmosphere, prevailing in most schools, has hindered the appearance of a separate, irresponsible, snobbish "intelligentsia" exalting itself above the "nation." So-called learning has not been divorced from life in America.

Question: Do you mean to say that education here is practical?

Answer: Yes, in a double sense. First, at its best, it is ennobling, purifying, uplifting. The best American teachers are not ashamed of those terms, as educational ideals. Secondly, education prepares us for everyday tasks.

Question: Do you mean, helps us make a living?

Answer: Precisely. For example, education, along with inventions, has enabled farmers to transform the production of farm animals, as well as of grain and everything else that grows. The cows raised by New England boys at the time of the Boston Tea Party and by Wisconsin boys of 1941 would hardly seem to be relatives. The Minnesota farmer's wife of 1941 lives in a different world from that of the Vermont farmer's wife of 1800. One major factor in creating this difference is education.

Another striking result of education is that children are given more consideration here than ever before in history. Homes, also, are more attractive; the mass of the people are more becomingly dressed, budgets are better apportioned—that is the fruit of education. Another fruit is the growth of tolerance; the steady amalgamation of racial groups.

Question: But aren't those superficial things? How about faith, nobility of purpose, purity of character? Doesn't education tend to undermine these?

Answer: Sometimes education undermines them. Education is as a germinating seed; it breaks out of the old and leaves it as it rises into the light. Education has to arouse a questioning spirit and an attitude of testing, which may lead to individualism. It must also inspire faith, devotion and co-operation, which lead to group solidarity or patriotism.

Civilians Engage in Defense Courses

International; UNH.

Upper: View of classroom at Academy of Aeronautics, La Guardia Airport, showing some of students of aviation mechanics at work in a mass welding session. The school is training civilians and Army men. Lower: Members of the University of New Hampshire defense course in combined mechanics and strength of materials.

Cut on this line — Fold on this line

Some Fruits of Education

It may be accepted that the people listed in "Who's Who in America" are among the most useful in the country. Of course, there are many exceptions. A humble mother in crowded city streets may be much more useful than a noted movie star, and a friendly mail carrier may help his community more than a famous comedian. Nevertheless, our leaders play a vital role in determining our future. Of them, about three fourths have finished college or university.

In contrast to this, college-educated men are rarely found in prisons. In the State Penitentiary of Wisconsin, for example, only five inmates out of 634, according to a recent report, had university degrees. Of the others, 154 had never gone beyond the fifth grade, 23 could not read nor write in any language, another 23 only in a foreign tongue.

In the State Penitentiary of Virginia, 30 to 40 per cent of the inmates cannot read or write, and approximately 60 per cent left school before finishing the fifth grade. Only 10, according to a recent report, had finished college, and 43 high school.

Of course, these data are not altogether conclusive because many other factors enter into the situation besides education; but most investigations show that uneducated groups furnish the largest percentage of criminals, while educated groups provide most useful leaders.

* * *

As a rule, a high standard of living is not due so much to natural resources as to a knowledge of how to use them, that is, to education in its broadest sense.

Switzerland, for example, has little natural wealth, but a very high standard of living; the Dutch East Indies have fabulously abundant war materials, but a very low standard of living.

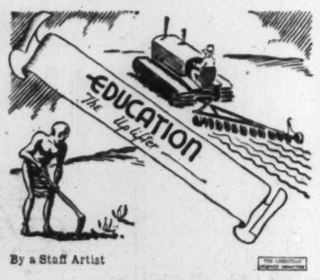
* * *

Education and Farm

Here are some illustrations of how education, along with enterprise and invention, has transformed farm life in the United States. In 1800, it was calculated that an ordinary American cow would produce between 70 and 100 pounds of butter fat in a year; by 1850 the yield had mounted to 150, now it is . . . . . .

A knowledge of how to use agricultural machinery has vastly increased the farmer's productive power. For example,

By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

as early as the Civil War one man with a machine could thresh 20 times as much wheat as a man with a flail.

Americans immediately began to buy and use such machines. Within 50 years the value of farm machinery increased from $246,000,000 to $1,265,000,000. Among other changes, also, the amount of wheat produced per capita almost doubled in 20 years.

During the 50 years following 1860, the production of corn mounted by 300 per cent; of wheat by 400 per cent; of oats by 600 per cent; of cotton by 150 per cent. In 1855 it took a farmer 39 hours to produce 40 bushels of corn; by 1894, barely 15. In 1830, 20 bushels of wheat required 61 hours of labor; in 1896, 3 hours. This reduced the cost of corn and wheat about two thirds.

In 1800 it took two men a day to harvest an acre of wheat; now two men can cut 40 acres in a day.

Of course these sweeping changes are not entirely due to education, but it is a major factor.

* * *

The simple people in most lands have been largely helpless in the market place and in counting houses. They have understood little of prices and even less of interest. So hundreds of millions of them through most generations of men have been victims of storekeepers and money lenders, passing all their days and years in slavery to debts.

Now consumer organizations and co-operatives, largely through enlightenment, have brought liberation to large multitudes in many lands, especially to Americans. Every person in this country, at a very meager cost, can secure experts to help him in every business transaction. He no longer needs to be deceived by gold-brick peddlers. If he wishes, by using a consumers' service, he can obtain information about the qualities of used cars, houses, farms, felt hats, laundry soap, or anything else.

By such knowledge, widely used, Americans are saving millions of dollars every week.

Since 1916, the co-operative movement in America has developed from a few scattered societies to embrace 2,000,000 families doing a business of $600,000,000 annually.

* * *

Utah maintains a higher educational standard for the masses of its people than most other States. Mississippi's standard is lower than that of most other States. Utah is largely desert; Mississippi is well endowed. In Utah, 60 per cent of the families own homes; in Mississippi, 32; in Utah there are 138 telephones per 1,000 inhabitants; in Mississippi, 36; in Utah, the average farm is worth $5,157—in Mississippi, $1,190; in Utah, 58 per cent of farm buildings have electricity, in Mississippi, 1.5 per cent; the ratio of motor trucks is 15 to 5; of the value of urban homes 3 to 2; of per capita cost of government 28 to 8; of unemployment compensation 11 to 6; of per capita income tax payments 383 to 76.

* * *

A typical form of labor contract, concluded in many lands during many centuries, created relations such as bind peons to masters. Even in America, that kind of agreement has been used individually and collectively. Many miners, railroad workers, steel plant employees, and other toilers were once hired in multitudes and transported almost as helpless convicts from one State to another—even from Europe to America. A laborer had no bargaining power.

The intense, largely extra-school, education of workers, carried on for 80 years, has radically changed this situation. Education and organization have given the toilers tremendous power. The employee in an American electric plant or oil refinery or tool factory lives in an entirely different world from that of an ignorant Javanese coolie—thanks to applied education.

* * *

High-Standard Countries

Among the countries of the world with the highest standards for comfort, security, order, good will, and neighborliness, are Sweden, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark. The proportion of the children in these countries normally attending school, even in spite of great obstacles, hovers around 99 per cent.

In Yugoslavia the standard of prosperity, neatness, housing, communications, order, volume of business, ranged from very high in Slovenia to very low in Macedonia. In Slovenia practically all the children attended school, and many youths went on to higher schools; in Macedonia, schools were extremely inadequate.

By a Staff Artist

Education and the Defense of Democracy

By Millicent Taylor

Today the word shouted out across the land is Education for National Defense. We may think of this slogan as a modern aim. But education in America has always been for defense. Thomas Jefferson, in his heart the welfare of the new country, spent hours making a complete working plan for universal education. George Washington saw the need also, and expressed the conviction that public education was essential to the training of intelligent citizens. These men were really concerned with defense, as were the many others of their day who swelled the number of plans for an educational system for the New World republic of their dreams. Having set up a republican form of government, dependent per se upon the participation of an informed citizenry, they were well aware that the foremost way to defend it was to provide common schooling free to all.

In the confusion and conflict of the young country, not one of these original plans for a nationally run educational system went through, but after a temporary setback the several states tackled the problem, and education for the defense of democracy was planned for, locally and in the states one after another, as an essential right-hand man of popular government. Since then, down a long line of distinguished educational leaders, including men and women like Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, Caleb Mills, Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, Francis Parker, and in our time John Dewey, public education has been enriched, and has gradually become the widespread deeply influential leavening force in America that it is today.

Wherein do the schools of America make essential contributions to the defense of democracy today? We think of "defense education" as quick refresher courses in mechanical fields, day and night sessions of vocational schools, intensive courses in aeronautical engineering and the training of pilots. These are important; but any thinking educator would say that significant to defense education are the correlated efforts of the American public schools to awaken in the children of this broad land an active understanding and appreciation of the democratic way of life.

How is this done? In the welter of propaganda and complexities of economics, it is not enough to be expert in the 3 R's, in spite of the fact that today the skill of reading is counted more important and being given more attention than ever.

What does that guiding body of leading educators—The Educational Policies Commission—state as most essential for the schools to achieve? Free public education must in addition to the skills help the individual to find himself, to form good health habits, wholesome recreational and leisure-time interests, to build a sound character. It must encourage in him a respect for others, and a ready co-operation, an appreciation of the home and a willingness to defend it, a participation in home life that is the essence of democratic home relationships. It must take responsibility for achieving more than all this. It must see that boys and girls are equipped to adjust themselves to the needs of the occupational world.

Education for civic responsibility is also the school's job, these leading educators say. Boys and girls must be trained for citizenship. This is recognized as seeing that young people gain some understanding of social problems and in acting with others to correct undesirable conditions; that they acquire an attitude of tolerance of others' viewpoints and a willingness to defend the rights of others to hold their own honest opinions; that they learn to discern and defend themselves against propaganda, have an interest in conserving the nation's resources, and show practical respect for law and a readiness to accept civic duties. Finally, educators will tell you, the schools are seeking to awaken in each future citizen a genuine and deep loyalty to democratic principles.

This is Education for National Defense 1941 Style. And a visit to the schools today will show you that boys and girls don't just read about methods of government. They form local school governments and serve in them. They learn as if by laboratory experiment the difference between living under a dictator and participating in a democracy. They prefer the democracy, too, by the way, where after trying both, they have voted their choice. They keep personal budgets, run school banks, hold occupational clinics where job opportunities are explained by workers brought in from various fields; they visit factories and steel mills, public utilities plants, and city parks.

They study erosion of the soil by experimenting in some near-by vacant lot, and consider first-hand examples of the waste and poor distribution which results in forced migrants like the Okies. They learn to make music and pictures and to appreciate the work of their fellows. They invite the children of national or racial groups in their midst to share the folk heritage of their peoples, and grow in appreciation for the contributions of minority groups as opposed to the totalitarian idea of suppressing all regional or racial cultures.

Go out across the broad acres of America and you will find all this and more, being actually lived and learned in the nation's public schools. Faults? Of course the schools have faults. The schools of a nation reflect the thought of its people—good and not so good. For this very cause they must be protected. And this means not that they are to be hedged about with can'ts and don'ts. It means that they must be protected so that they are free to progress, so that the loyal men and women who are serving in them dare to follow the light that leads them on.

Price Control: Adjustment for Canada

The Canadian Government, as a war measure, has announced that it will introduce an extensive system of price and wage controls. They will go into effect throughout the Dominion Nov. 17.

Two articles, of which the following is the first, study the present reaction and the future problems involved in the Canadian plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—The effect of the impact of the sweeping price control "experiment" on the economic life of the country is awaited with the deepest interest here. While it is an experiment, the new measures have under them the solid foundation of the control system already in effect, and the experience of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and of the Labor Department during the past two years.

A literal stream of inquiries, including a very considerable number of complaints, has been pouring into Government offices. There was the immediate protest from past and present senior officials of the Trades and Labor Congress on the ground that labor was not consulted on the wage "ceiling" regulation and that it was a blow at collective bargaining. There has been a rumble of dissent from some agricultural interests, particularly from Eastern Canada. The Ontario Minister of Agriculture, P. M. Dewan, has expressed the belief that some farm products must have special treatment if the new regulations are not to prove very inequitable to the farmer. The voice of distributors of dairy products has been heard.

No surprise has been felt that complaints should have been registered, nor can they be dismissed at the instinctive outcry given by a person when he receives a blow before he is quite certain whether he is hurt or not. The complaints mentioned are not thoughtless protests. It is fully recognized that the sacrifices demanded will hurt. Nowhere is there any attempt to disguise the difficulties or deny the extent of the task faced by those called upon to administer the regulations. It is admitted that there must be some discouragement, inequity and discomfort in the process of adjusting the new harness to Canadian economy.

Support for Government

There is no doubt that from public opinion so far expressed, the bulk of the population are behind the Government in its great experiment. It is accepted as a drastic war measure, deemed essential by the Government if Canada is to have an "all out" effort. It comes at a time when people are sobered by the course of the war in Russia, by what defeat on that front would imply and by the illuminating lessons taught by that campaign on the extent of war production and man power which will be needed to defeat Hitlerism. The minds of the people are much better prepared for the widespread anti-inflation decrees than if they had been adopted six months ago.

The initial difficulties, certain to be encountered, are expected to be eased by elasticity in the administration of the regulations by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the new National War Labor Board. Unforeseen inequities are sure to crop up and will demand adjustment. The experience of the Prices Board in the past two years will be of invaluable assistance to them in straightening out these difficulties. The handling of individual farm products may raise the most snags, but the ceilings for farm produce are market prices, not those charged by the farmer, and distribution costs will be carefully watched.

Details of the compensations for farmers are still to be worked out by the Department of Agriculture. Only the general lines were given in Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's speech. The exact extent of these compensations may not be made known until the Minister announces them on the floor of the House. From present indications, however, it is estimated that western farmers will get a bonus of about $20,000,000 on the average bonus plan, and that eastern farmers will receive about $3,000,000.

Fact-Finding on Prices

Further Orders-in-Council in regard to the administration of the new regulations are expected at any time now. In the meantime the Warime Prices and Trade Board is working under high pressure to build up its organization to meet its expanded duties. The Civil Service Commission has been asked to provide an additional clerical staff of 2,000 men and women.

The Board is also engaged on the far from light task of finding out what were the actual prices charged by business firms and other dealers for the various commodities during the four weeks specified. These prices which will form the "ceilings" will have to be determined accurately. The maximum prices will be taken, but they will obviously have to be authentic. The inspection service of the Board will of necessity be a large one, as complaints from consumers and requests from industry are sure to be numerous.

New orders are momentarily expected also in regard to the wage control. The National War Labor Board and regional boards are new creations, but the Labor Department has had experience along the lines laid down by the regulations. The system of wage control makes compulsory a policy which the Department has been attempting on a partly mandatory and partly voluntary basis. Civilian industry and all other industry not under direct Dominion control must accept the policy of a cost of living bonus for workmen. On Nov. 15 the new ruling goes into effect, and every three months there must be a revision. No basic wages are to be increased without permission.

The new regulations are clear and explicit, and heavy penalties are provided for infringement. Their rigidity is tempered, however, by the compensations to be given the farmers and by the powers of investigation and recommendation in the hands of the two boards entrusted with their administration. In reality, it is believed, the administration of the control will introduce a good deal of flexibility.

One of the major questions in regard to the control system which awaits elucidation is how imports will be handled in case import prices of certain commodities rise to a point where they cannot be sold at a living profit by importers. Some word on this is expected shortly.

$498,519,624 for War In Six-Month Period

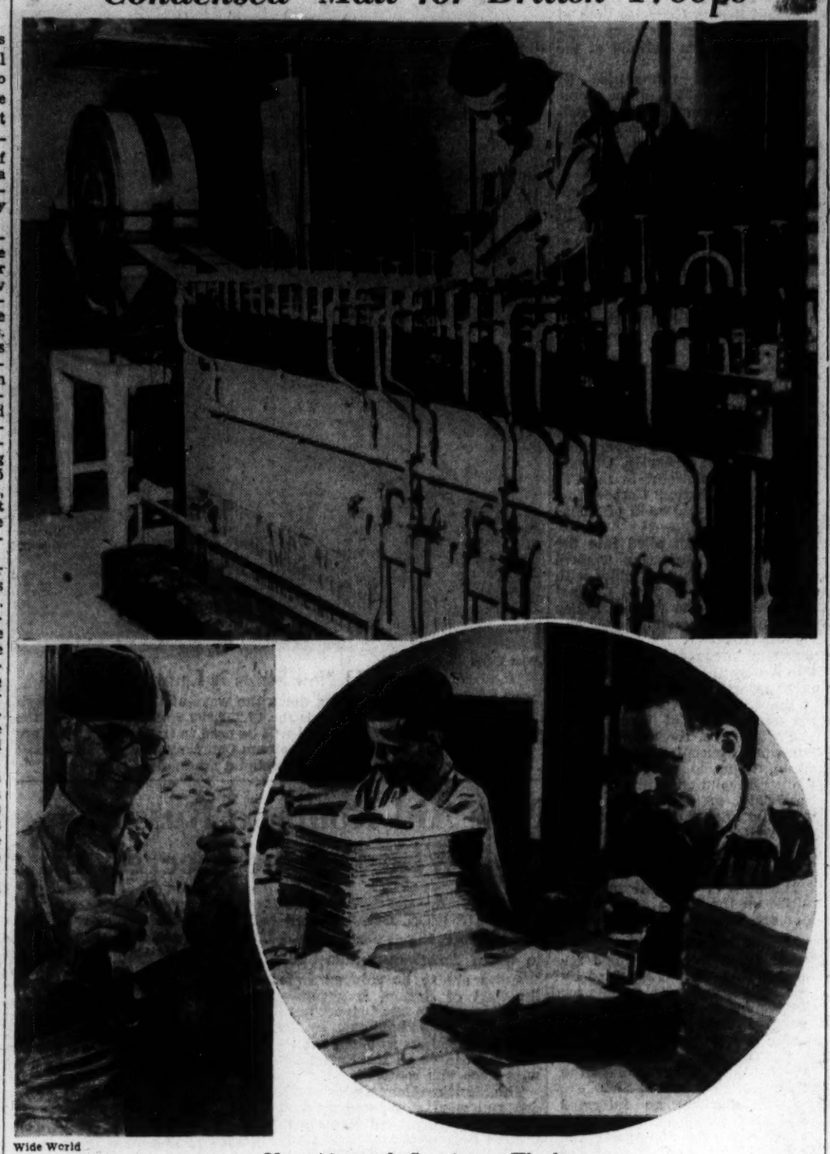
By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Canada's war expenditures during the first half of the present fiscal year were more than double those of the same period in 1940-41, it is shown in the monthly report of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

From April 1 to Sept. 30 this year, the war cost the Dominion Government $498,519,624 compared with $238,810,242 in the first six months of the previous fiscal period, the report shows.

'Condensed' Mail for British Troops



Wide World

New Airgraph Service at Work

Upper: The Airgraph service reduces a sack full of mail to the equivalent of a candy bag full. The service, using photographic equipment, was set up recently to carry air mail for Britain's Middle Eastern troops. Letters to and from soldiers are photographed in miniature, carried by plane, and then enlarged for delivery. Airgraphs are delivered in envelopes addressed in the sender's handwriting. This is done by leaving a small window in the envelope placed so that an enlargement of the original address appears. Lower left: Airman in the Middle East reads an airgraph letter. Lower right: Airgraph letters being stamped at Army post office.

East Weighs Soviet Aid Shift; Will Tokyo Think U. S. Afraid?

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24—Apparent abandonment by the United States of the aid-to-Russia route via Vladivostok is not considered here to be a new act of appeasement, but there is considerable apprehension lest Tokyo think it so.

Announcement in Washington that henceforth all materials from the United States to Russia would be routed through the Port of Boston thence to Archangel has, therefore, aroused some uneasiness in the foreign community here lest it provide encouragement for Japan's already eager extremist elements.

Regardless of what Washington offers as an explanation for the sudden move, the extremists are likely to see it as an evidence of American timidity. This, it is believed, would strengthen the extremist argument that the United States would not act in the event of a Japanese move to the north.

Japanese Claim 'Victory'

That this interpretation of the abandonment of the Vladivostok route is being taken in Tokyo is eloquently visible in yesterday's local Japanese press which prior to the U. S. announcement, sneered at the U. S. as "afraid."

The Japanese are already claiming the announcement to be another Japanese diplomatic victory. It is felt these self-congratulations will engender more belligerent anti-American comments, and a generally bolder attitude in Japanese extremist circles.

Actually the reasons for the abandonment of the Vladivostok route are unknown locally here.

Some credence is given to the Washington explanation for the move—that supplies to Vladivostok were intended to only supply the Russian Far Eastern Army in Siberia, whereas it is now more important to supply the armies around Moscow.

Did Russia Ask Move?

It is, however, also felt that the Russians may have asked for the cancellations of U. S. sailings to Vladivostok in order to remove one reason for a possible Japanese thrust on Eastern Siberia.

If such were the case, it would be Russian and not United States appeasement.

But this does not preclude the possibility that the results will be the same as those of any act of appeasement.

Meanwhile, cancellations of callings of some American President line ships at Shanghai—despite the lack of evidence that all callings will be cancelled—are taken as evidence of an American intention to keep American vessels away from points where they might be seized in the event of a sudden Japanese blitzkrieg move. A quick Japanese thrust could result in the sinking of United States ships in Shanghai and Vladivostok.

Observers here, therefore, are inclined to believe that Washington is determined to remove the temptation from Japan's path.

Shanghai Isolated

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States Navy has issued orders to at least two American passenger lines to avoid this Japanese controlled port on current voyages in the Orient, informed sources said last night.

The liner President Taylor, now in Manila, which was scheduled to arrive in Shanghai, Oct. 29, will go instead to Hong Kong and then directly to Honolulu. Approximately 75 Americans had booked passage on the liner.

Another President Line ship which returned to Honolulu after steaming 1,400 miles toward Shanghai has been ordered to sail to Manila, eliminating its scheduled Shanghai call.

Information was lacking on the whereabouts of a third President Liner due at Shanghai from Honolulu Oct. 28, but it was believed to have turned back to Honolulu the day after the Konoye Cabinet fell in Japan.

Ontario's Costs For Direct Relief Decline 64 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — During the first eight months of 1941, direct relief costs have decreased 64.4 per cent for the 40 municipalities in Ontario whose costs represent 85 per cent of the total relief burden of the Province, according to a recent official announcement. The bill for these municipalities dropped from $8,668,241 in the first eight months of last year to $3,081,784 in the corresponding period of 1941. One township showed a decrease of 85.5 per cent.

In Toronto the decrease for the period was 59.9 per cent, expenditures being $1,467,383 from January to August.

Japanese-U. S. Tension Eases; Diet Holds Special Session

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Imperial Diet was summoned today for a five-day special meeting Nov. 15 almost at the same time that a Japanese Government spokesman pronounced the situation between Japan and the United States eased by an indicated American decision to send Russia war aid via the northwestern port of Archangel rather than the Pacific port of Vladivostok.

The statement was made by Koh Ishii, spokesman for the Cabinet Information Bureau, in a conference with foreign correspondents in which he said Japan had explained every point of its stand in recent talks at Washington and now awaited the reaction of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The five-day special parliamentary session will study supplementary budget estimates and taxation urgently needed in the existing situation and will give the new Government of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo an opportunity to show its determination in carrying out national policies, Domei said.

Need Is Seen to Stir Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24—As a measure to dissipate the "lethargy of a large element of the population," a vast campaign to "sell America to Americans" should be undertaken, according to Jean A. Martin, Co-Chairman of Emergency Volunteer Services of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies.

"We must show every man, woman and child in our various communities that without the essential and vitalizing investment of their time, their thoughts and their physical efforts all monetary investment they are willing or able to give will not save their commonly shared property, a free and democratic way of life, from moral and material bankruptcy," Mr. Martin declared at the New York State Conference on Social Work Oct. 22.

"I am not ready to believe we need the stimulus of having a bomb dropped on our city to rouse us to action, but I sincerely believe that this national inertia constitutes new challenges to our thinking and planning abilities."

Dr. Winnifred Clara Cullis, of the University of London faculty and Past President of the International Federation of University Women, saw the social services "building the new world."

"Britain is building for a better world as she fights, for this is a war in which every man first sets his own house in order and then tries to do his duty, day by day," she declared.

Among other speakers at the conference were Dr. Harry S. Sullivan, consultant on psychiatry to the Director of Selective Service; Presiding Justice John Warren Hill, of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City; Dr. C. C. Pierce, of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. V. A. Van Volkenburgh, of the State Department of Health Service.

Canada: Women Army Cooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Canadian Women's Auxiliary Corps has arranged with the Department of National Defense to begin training women as Army cooks at once at Central Technical School, and eventually will replace men in category "A" now needed for active service overseas.

This is one of the most recent developments in the C. W. A. C. whose recruiting is proceeding rapidly. About 200 Toronto women were ordered to report recently to headquarters here for enrolment.

Following enrolment, the young women will be given three weeks basic training at Fort York Armory by Capt. John Young, officer commanding the District Staff Instructors' School. While in training, the women will continue to live at home, or in billets arranged at Y. W. C. A. residences. After the course, many will be detailed to Army camps throughout the military district. Women with experience in radiography, cooking, stenography, driving, or as dental assistants are among the present requirements.

Another development in the rapidly expanding C. W. A. C. is an Order-in-Council, providing that officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and volunteers of the corps be brought within the provisions of the Pension Act.

The basic pay of the C. W. A. C. and the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force is the same, and there is much variety of application, so that advancement is well within the reach of every recruit.

Real airwomen, not just women in uniform, will be turned out by the C. W. A. A. F., according to Squadron Leader G. P. Hedges, commanding officer of the C. W. A. A. F. Training Depot which opens in Toronto the end of this month. Recruits will comply with the same discipline rules as members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and will be trained by R. C. A. F. personnel and members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force of England.

The first course will, of necessity, be an administrative course for recruits of officer and non-commissioned officer material, and the young women in this and succeeding courses will rise to non-commissioned officers and officers from the ranks and on their own merit. After this first course, recruits will receive four weeks' training at the depot, arriving and leaving at the rate of about 150 a week, and they will then go in units of 136, with three officers and three non-commissioned officers, to the service flying schools throughout Canada. They will live in their own barracks, have their own mess and recreation space.

When in full swing, the training center, old Havergal College, will have a staff of 150, with 600 girls receiving their basic training. There is one large dining room, some 15 lecture rooms, recreation room, dry canteen, and swimming pool, with the girls' dormitories on the second and third floors.

In the C. W. A. A. F., as elsewhere, cooks are urgently needed. The course for them includes four weeks at the depot here and six weeks at the cooking school at Guelph.

Jew Roundup 'Economy' Step

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP) — The roundups of Jews now in progress in various German cities from which they are being removed to undisclosed places was termed "a war economy measure" by an authorized German spokesman.

"I can say that they are not being taken to camps or prisons but will be used for purposes helpful to the war economy," he explained.

Because this is a war measure no details are available as to how many persons are involved or precisely where they are going or what they are to do.

196,000 to Go

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Polish Telegraphic Agency said the Germans planned to deport 196,000 Jews from the Reich to Poland and the Ukraine before the end of the year. Fifty-five thousand are expected to be moved from Berlin alone.

Garment Grab

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 24 (AP)—Jews in Rumania are required to give up part of their clothes and linen for the use of the needy in Bessarabia and of the Army, under newly announced regulations.

The actual amount is scaled according to property and income of an individual.

U-Boat Attacks Described

FREETOWN, Sierre Leone, Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States-owned freighter Lehigh, sunk 75 miles west of Freetown, is pictured by her skipper as the victim of a hit-and-run torpedo attack from a submarine which none of the crew ever saw.

Capt. Vincent Arkins, the Commander, said last night the torpedo struck the Lehigh at 8:55 a. m. Oct. 19 on the starboard side of No. 5 hatch, blasted down the main topmast and injured two of the 44 men aboard. Two men were slightly injured.

Neither before nor after the attack, Captain Arkins said, was the submarine seen, and there was no offer of aid.

All four lifeboats were manned and launched by the men aboard—the crew of 39, one man working his way and four Spanish stowaways—50 minutes after the explosion and headed east to Freetown. The men were picked up by British vessels.

The Lehigh, with two large American flags on her sides and a 30-ton cargo consigned to New York from Bilboa, Spain, went down 34 minutes after the last boat had pulled away. She was to have loaded manganese for the United States at Takoradi, on the Gold Coast.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 24 (AP)—The 17 known survivors of the crew of the Untied States-owned freighter Bold Venture believe that the torpedo explosion which sank her in the North Atlantic Oct. 16 killed the 19 men listed as missing.

A Canadian corvette, light war vessel, was credited with saving the lives of the 17. The corvette crew maneuvered her alongside their foundering lifeboats and picked them up from a cold, rough sea two hours after the Bold Venture went down.

"The Canadians gave us everything we needed," a sailor said following the arrival of the survivors here.

The Bold Venture, a former Danish ship under Panama registry, went down 10 minutes after she was hit, survivors said.

"There was no real fire," the Chief Engineer reported. "We couldn't see anything, just an explosion."

Canada's 'Phone Problem Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Modern research coupled with efficient methods are meeting many problems imposed by the war on 3,000 telephone companies in Canada, said George E. Long, historian of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in a recent address here at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association. The Bell Telephone Company is using all Canadian materials possible, substituting Canadian woods for foreign, and the research laboratories are preparing substitute materials found in Canada for those formerly imported, he said.

Telling of the latest developments of the Bell Telphone Company laboratories Mr. Long described the mirrophone, a device which permits a recording to be made and reproduced immediately. He said it enables a person to hear the sound reflection of his voice in much the same way he would see his reflected image in a mirror.

Another unusual discovery made in the field of sound, Mr. Long said, was that energy generated by the average voice is so minute that it would take 5,000,000 people, all talking at once to make enough power to light an ordinary incandescent lamp. By means of a "vokidder,"—an instrument resembling an artificial larynx — complex sounds like a power hum or train whistle can be converted into speech, he said.

Listeners were referred to an editorial in the employees' magazine of the Bell Telephone Company which said that customers will undoubtedly experience some letting down in the efficiency of the service owing to problems caused by the war. These include an unprecedented demand for telephone services to provide more communication facilities for the Government, the armed forces, war industries and the general public. In addition, some 500 telephone workers have joined the armed forces, and some essential materials are becoming scarce.

In another address to the meeting, Donald Henshaw, Toronto advertising executive, said more than 1,700,000 cars from the United States had entered customs ports in Ontario up to the end of August this year.

Canada's Aircraft Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada's aircraft industry has increased 30-fold in less than two years, according to Ralph Bell, Director-General of Aircraft Production in the Dominion.

In a recent review of the industry, Mr. Bell pointed out that for the four years just before the war, the industry had built fewer than 50 planes a year, had never built a modern fighter or a bomber, and employed on the average fewer than 1,000 persons.

Now as many planes are turned out in a week. Everything from elementary trainers and fighters, to bombers and a great coastal reconnaissance flying boat is being constructed. The industry employs more than 30,000 persons, at least 25,000 of whom have had to be trained from the ground up.

Pointing out that today there are more women employed in building aircraft in Canada than the prewar total of all employees in Canadian aircraft industry, Mr. Bell said that they are to be found working on such important jobs as the make-up of the electrical wiring, metal sub-assembly work of all kinds, as well as the vitally important jobs of welding and riveting. In Canada, he went on, there is a woman chief engineer of an aircraft factory. This is not a plant turning out elementary trainers, but in terms of personnel one of the largest plants in Canada, manufacturing as high as 23 Hurricane fighters a week.

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Women Weigh Stand Against Axis Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War this week held a historic gathering of women here. During the 16 years of its existence, the Committee has been seeking through conference and study the cause and cure of war. Today, its program says, "We are living on a page of history. We have time to read it—if we will—and to understand the pattern followed by Hitler and the threat which it holds for us."

"How can we counteract the propaganda of defeat? How can we break the mesmerism which seeks to engulf the world in the belief that might makes right? If to choose is to reject, then to reject is to choose, and the people of this Nation must come to understand that if they reject measures to stop totalitarian aggression they thereby choose to surrender to it."

The fall meeting of the Committee was due, anyway. It so happened that an invitation to the regional conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World recently held in Ottawa, Canada's Capital, inspired the Committee to send its Chairman, Mrs. Frederic Beggs, to Ottawa. Not scheduled on the program, Mrs. Beggs gave an impromptu speech due to the demand of those present to hear about her work that no Canadian woman present is likely to forget. The small section of Canada represented there was swept off its feet.

Harold Stein

Mrs. Frederic Beggs

Chairman, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Delegates Gather

Back in New York, Mrs. Beggs mulled over her Ottawa impressions, passed them on to her Committee, and it was decided that things Canadian women were doing and thinking needed to be heard in the United States.

So it happened that women from 18 national organizations—from Canada, South America and from seven countries of Europe—gathered this week in New York.

Wednesday morning saw a roomful of outstanding women speakers sitting around tables, taking part in a gathering at which no speeches were made.

"Are women satisfied with the world in which they are living?" Was the first question posed. Though the discussions were off the record, it is permitted to state that the ancient slant of women as an opposing group to men is something that has disappeared from the thinking of the women of today, just as surely in South America as in the United States. These women were concerned with what they, together with their men, could do in this time of world travail.

"What kind of world do women want?" came next. Can the values upon which we are united be preserved in a totalitarian world? In a democratic world? What are we doing to insure their preservation and to awaken people generally to the anti-democratic forces threatening us from without our hemisphere? It is possible for us to develop our various lines of work so they will consistently parallel and complement each other until such time as they may converge?"

All Is Off Record

Plain speaking has been the order of the day in this conference, since all is off the record. Women from countries overrun by the Nazis have, in terse words, pleaded to hear no more of evaporated milk and other small alleviations when only bombs and guns and armies will drive the marauders out of their countries. Canadians presented the views of a like-thinking country to the United States that already has faced the facts and recognized Europe's cause as its own.

There has been a lot of pooling of experiences. With enthusiasm, coupled with complete faith in the outcome of the present conflict, Mrs. Beggs has watched the discussions take their course, noted in resumés the extent to which fighting and winning, the present war has become a sine qua non for achieving any and all of the objectives suggested as a means of establishing peace on earth.

Other Delegates

Few were present at these conferences who were not astonished at the extent to which the women of South America were thinking along the same lines as, in particular, the Canadians. For them it was no longer necessary to prove that Europe's fires burn so close to this Hemisphere that there can be no neutrality on this side. Among the distinguished group of South American women were Senorita Cecilia Lynn of Costa Rica; Senora Maria C. de Aye of Colombia; Senora Piedad Castillo de Levi of Ecuador; Senorita Graciele Mandujana and Senora Gonzales Vera of Chile, and Senora Angelica Mendosa and Senorita Largnia of the Argentine.

Belgium was represented by Miss N. Horn, Mrs. Julia Goris, Baroness Van der Elst and Vicomtess du Parc. Free France of the United States, now France Forever, sent Mme. Genevieve Tabouis and Miss Hoffner.

Free France of Canada was represented by Miss Elizabeth de Miribel. Mrs. Oscar Gavrilovie of Yugoslavia, Mrs. Lily Krier of Luxemburg and Dr. L. A. van Manen of the Netherlands were present. Poland contributed Countess Morag Zameyska, Mrs. Krysenowski, and Miss Marie Ginsberg, and Elizabeth Norlan represented Denmark.

Down from Canada came Senator Cairine Wilson, first woman Senator appointed in the Dominion; Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the Associated Countrywomen of the World; Mrs. Arnould, Department of National War Service, Ottawa; Miss Beatrice Belcourt of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and Miss Gladys Arnold of Canadian Press.

Plenty has been piled into the week for the conferring women, since this gathering coincides with meetings of the National Council of Women and the Foreign Policy Association at the end.

From the first session, it appeared a foregone conclusion that this is only the first of a series of such gatherings. While the men of the democracies are busy with the main theme of winning this war with guns, the women of all the world, except only the Axis group, seem to have started a counter-revolution athwart the Nazi path, an enthusiastic surge toward a known desired goal that may well have very far-reaching effects upon history.

Threefold Aims

The aims of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War are three fold:

1. To maintain faith in and work for a world in which responsibility will be accepted by individuals and governments for developing social, economic, and political relationships which will make war obsolete.

2. To clarify thinking on current issues in their relation to this goal.

3. To develop an informed and alert public opinion which effectively will support the constructive and democratic forces of government in the conduct of foreign policy to this end.

Two basic principles of democracy are recognized by all the programs of the member organizations, first, the obligation of the majority to respect the right of the minority to their opinion and their right to continued education on its behalf; second, the obligation of the minority to accept the majority decision and to refrain from obstruction while they exercise their right to educate.

Another Wave Laps Germany

Wide World

One of 11 New Ships Is Launched

This particular one sliding down the ways at the Moore Drydock Company in Oakland, Calif., is the $2,250,000 freighter built for the Alcoa Steamship Company, and will be used to transport bauxite ore from South America for the Aluminum Company of America, bauxite being a principal ingredient of aluminum production.

New Aid Route to Russia: Who Let the 'Secret' Out?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Archangel Harbor, Russia northern base to which American-manufactured supplies are to be shipped from the Port of Boston, is normally frozen over from late October until June, but will be kept open by the use of icebreakers as long as military aid can reach the Soviet armies over this route.

The Maritime Commission's sudden and open announcement that defense equipment will henceforth use the Boston-to-Archangel routing, instead of across the Pacific to Vladivostok, came as a surprise to both the White House and the State Department, and though now it is water over the dam, it is regarded as an outright gift of vital information to Germany.

The attitude of President Roosevelt was expressed in this statement from Stephen Early, White House press Secretary:

"Aid will go to Russia, as the President said, on schedule and in quantities promised by the American mission to Moscow.

Silent on Route

"But when and from where it will go, the White House will have nothing to do with. We might as well send a telegram to Hitler as to announce it."

It is denied that strained Japanese-American relations have anything to do with the decision not to ship to Vladivostok, at least for the present, and the evidence supports that denial. The route to Archangel is shorter and faster—it is 4,530 miles between Boston and Archangel—and the Maritime Commission has been seeking to find ways of using various eastern ports more fully for some time. Only its announcement appears overspecific and too helpful to Germany.

Archangel sprawls along the banks and islands of the estuary of the North Dvina River, a chilly stream which empties into the White Sea near the Arctic circle. The port is about 180 miles east of the Murmansk Railroad, whose traffic southward into the Russian interior has been disrupted by enemy soldiers and bombing planes.

"Archangel's railway to Moscow runs roughly parallel to that of Murmansk for several hundred miles," a bulletin from the National Geographic points out. "In all, the distance from Archangel to Moscow is about 700 miles, compared with roughly 1,200 between Murmansk and the Russian capital. In addition, the more direct Archangel line runs through terrain that has fewer obstructions and marshes than the Manmansk route, an advantage especially important at the time of spring thaws.

"Remote Archangel was founded as the result of the shipwreck of an English trading captain, the only survivor of an expedition sent out in 1553 to pioneer a northern sea trail to the Far East. After finding refuge in the old monastery of St. Michael the Archangel — whose domes and cupolas then were the only sign of life along the thickly wooded shores—Captain Chancellor sent out by overland road to Moscow. There, in the capital of Ivan the Terrible, he made arrangements for trade between England and Russia which led to the establishment in 1854 of the first shipping facilities of Archangel.

"By the middle of the 17th century, the White Sea port had become an important center for traffic between Western Europe and Russia. The following century, however, saw the rise of more convenient Russian ports on the Baltic, and Archangel, harassed by customs duties and restrictive regulations of Peter the Great, went into a decline. It was not until the railroad was laid in Moscow in 1898 that the port came back into prominence.

Base in World War

"When Russia was a participant in the 1914-18 World War, Archangel was a strategic supply base. In the turbulent days of the Russian Civil War and Allied intervention the city became the northern base for British, United States, French, and other foreign troops. But the opening up of the northern country as a whole brought new industrial and commercial life to the city. When the Germans invaded Russia in June, 1941, Archangel's inhabitants numbered more than 281,000, compared with only 77,000 in 1926.

"Its large harbor can accommodate hundreds of river and ocean-going vessels. Through the port passes some four-fifths of the entire White Sea trade."

Women Voters Ask Repeal Of Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Outright repeal of the Neutrality Act was urged in a telegram by the New York State League of Women Voters to Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead, Democrats, of New York.

The message was made public by Mrs. Douglas M. Moffatt, First Vice-President of the League, in the absence of Miss Ruth W. Ayers, State President, and by Mrs. Laurens H. Seelye, State Chairman of the League's Department of Government and Foreign Policy, today. Simultaneously, a call for action in behalf of repeal was sent to local leagues throughout the State.

Action by the State League follows that of the National League of Women Voters, which has never gone on record specifically approving the Neutrality Act save for that section providing for a National Munitions Control Board.

"The New York League of Women Voters has consistently supported discrimination against aggressors and favored aid to victims of aggression," the telegram to Senators Wagner and Mead said. "Therefore, it urges outright repeal of the Neutrality Act, which is straight-jacket legislation tying the hands of the United States Government and thwarting the will of the majority of the people.

Another blast of the Neutrality Act came from Dr. William Agar, of Columbia University, who, in an address before the American Association of University Women, meeting here yesterday, declared it was impossible for the United States to be neutral in the conflict now going on in Europe. He held that a so-called neutral may describe himself only in terms of "a person who is neither rich or poor, neither positive nor negative, neither male nor female."

"The passage of the Neutrality Act was a stupid, childish affair," he continued. "It has accomplished none of its purposes, as, indeed, it was inevitable from the beginning that it should fail. It was the product of that irrational, childlike mentality which says that if you don't like a fact, hide from it."

New Microscope Aids Steel Work

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Further uses of the powerful new electron microscope in the development of heavy armor plate and other heat-treated steels such as railway rails, car wheels and machinery parts were discussed here today at a meeting of the American Society of Metals.

The latest instrument, which is 17 times more powerful than any previously employed, is capable of magnifying a piece of steel 50,000 times. With it natural scientists can obtain super close-ups that show hitherto undisclosed structural details.

Photographs taken with the new instrument were shown before the Society by Dr. Robert F. Mehl, Director of the Metals Research Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. He collaborated in the picture-taking with the inventor of the microscope, Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory of the Radio Corporation of America, at Camden, N. J.

Dr. Mehl said the microscope was so new that it still is impossible to predict what improvements in steel manufacture ultimately may result from its use. But the changes in the grain structure are most important in studying the effects of heat treatment of steels, he added, and the microscope therefore may play a major role in developments in that field.

U. S. Trainee Plan to Knit The Americas More Closely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—In a new effort to knit the Western Hemisphere republics into an economic and industrial whole to their mutual advantage, Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs, announced today an inter-American trade scholarship program under which qualified young men from the other American nations will be brought to the United States for vocational training.

The purpose of the scholarships is to bring to industrial and commercial North America a first-hand picture of the opportunities and problems of the 20 other Republics and to give future industrialists of those Republics an intimate insight into North American methods, standards, and techniques.

Trainees brought to this country under the plan will be assigned to representative United States concerns engaged in technical engineering, natural scientific, economic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural pursuits. They must be citizens of the American republics, at least 18 and not over 28 years of age, should have a technical background or special aptitude in the fields they intend to study, and a working knowledge of the English language.

Awarded on Merit

Scholarships will be awarded on a merit basis, and selection will be made with regard to vacancies or opportunities for training in particular concerns in the United States.

The initial group of approved candidates will be 20 in number, one from each of the other American republics, as far as convenient. Scholarships will be for periods varying from one to two years, depending upon the type of training and the field of study.

Trainees under this program will be placed in organizations on an equal basis with United States trainees. They will do manual "overall" work rather than "white collar" jobs. They will apply themselves to the job of learning the business to which they are assigned and they will receive compensation under the same arrangement as United States traineees studying in the same plants. An orientation course will start the training period to give the selectee a background in technical English, United States methods, and for field trips.

Co-operation Planned

An important function of the trade scholarship will be to assist in programs now being carried on, or to be started in the future, by agencies throughout the Americas. United States Government departments, private organizations, and companies have been training students from the southern republics for a number of years. The new Government scholarship will be administered as a supplement to and in co-operation with existing plans.

Administration of the program will be in the hands of an executive administrator and a director. Trainee selection committees are being named in all of the 20 other American republics for the purpose of selecting panels of candidates for consideration. A trainee placement committee will operate in close co-operation with a placement advisory committee in the United States and will assign candidates to concerns where they will receive the most effective training.

Argentina to Rearm

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina Oct. 24 (AP)—The Argentine Cabinet yesterday gave general approval to a plan to rearm this nation with the aid of the United States lend-lease program.

Informed sources said the United States was believed already to have earmarked $71,000,000 for Argentina's use if this country submitted a program satisfying the requirement that the money be spent for continental defense.

Acting President Castillo announced that Gen. Eduardo Lapez and Rear Admiral Saba Sueyro would go to Washington to report on Argentine needs and arrange definite purchases.

Cuba Loses Aluminum

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Committee for the Defense of Democracy has informed military authorities that unidentified persons broke into the Committee's local office at Los Arabos and carried away a quantity of aluminum the Committee had collected to be sent to the United States.

British Capture Spy

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 24 (AP)—Leo Hirsch, an Austrian under conviction by the former French Republic of spying for Germany, was among 19 German nationals removed from the Spanish Liner Cabo de Hornos at sea by British warships, crewmen of the liner reported on arrival here today. Hirsch had been reported bound to Buenos Aires to take over a post in the German Embassy at Buenos Aires.

Yarnell Says U. S. Must Join Fight Against Nazis and Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—An assertion by Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., Retired, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, that the United States must join in the fight against Germany and Japan now to obviate a "future, far more dangerous war," was the highlight of a debate on the subject of "Will Land, Air, or Sea Power Win This War?" at Town Hall last night.

The discussion, in which Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane designer, and Fletcher Pratt, military expert for Time and the New York Post, took part, was radiocast on "America's Town Meeting of the Air" program over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

Seven-Point Program

Admiral Yarnell outlined his aims as twofold—the defeat of Germany by the sea power of the United States and Britain by confining it within the limits of Europe, and strengthening of naval and air forces in the Far East, meanwhile granting much more material assistance to China to bring about the defeat of Japan. Both campaigns can be carried on successfully at the same time, he held, proposing a seven-point program to this end as follows:

"1. Supply Great Britain and China with all the necessary munitions and other supplies to enable them to carry on war.

"2. Ensure the safe delivery of these munitions to Britain and China by the Navy.

"3. Use our navy to rid the ocean of enemy surface raiders, submarines and aircraft.

"4. Strengthen our Far Eastern naval forces and aircraft to a point where, in case Japan decides on war, the combined Allied forces of the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Netherlands will ensure her defeat.

"5. Use our Navy to assist the British Navy to control the Mediterranean.

"6. Organize and train an Army capable of garrisoning outlying bases and of acting as a mobile, highly trained force, capable of moving rapidly wherever required in conjunction with the Navy.

"Such an Army probably would not exceed 800,000 men. We should never send millions of men abroad again, as was done in 1917. An adequate Navy will prevent invasion, so a great Army is not needed for defense of our home soil.

"7. Concentrate the resources and man power of the Nation on the construction of material to carry out the above-recommended procedure."

First Line of Defense

In connection with the direct subject of the debate, Admiral Yarnell saw the Navy as the first line of defense, adding that once command of the sea was lost and the way open to invasion, "no Army, no matter how large, fighting on our homeland, can save us from destruction."

Major de Seversky, outlining the argument for air power, stressed that no operations on land or sea were possible until control of the air were had

"That is the first and indispensable condition," he declared. "A Nation may have overwhelming superiority in naval forces and overwhelming superiority in land forces, but these advantages mean nothing if the skies above the battle area are held by an enemy possessing real air power. Great concentrations of infantry or naval strength, if the air above is in enemy control, merely provide bigger targets for destruction from the skies."

Mr. Pratt, in advocating the Army's case, recalled that no nation has ever been beaten in war until its armies were "soundly smashed in the field." In this connection he reminded his hearers of the Napoleonic wars, the World War the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

Immigration to Argentina Forecast When War Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—If the century-old prediction of Juan B. Alberdi, national hero, had been realized, Argentina today would have 100,000,000 inhabitants. The actual number, according to the Statistical Department, is 13,318,000.

Señor Alberdi was calculating on a continuation of the population growth of his time with substantial increase in immigration. He could not have foreseen the tremendous counterattraction of the United States for the European emigrant toward the end of the last and the beginning of this century. Nor the slump in arrivals during the past 10 years due to ideological and physical warfare.

Argentine statesmen virtually are committed to an "open door" when peace and freedom are restored. Many have declared this country's readiness to reassume its former role as a recipient of immigrant labor when reasonable world trading conditions are reestablished.

Meantime the approach to the immigration problem is most stern. Only last month a Council was set up by Acting President Castillo with powers to admit or refuse any person. This means that a consul overseas cannot grant a visa on his own responsibility except under special agreements for tourists and business travelers who stay only three months. An immigrant—or refugee, as he usually is today—has to wait until Buenos Aires authorizes the visa. The process is not a rapid one.

National leaders have invariably acted up to the New World dictum: To govern is to populate. But, according to the Argentine Supreme Court, the term "immigrant" as figuring in old-framed laws, cannot be applied to those who abandon their countries for political, racial, or social reasons. It thought the Government was justified, "in protection of the highest social and political interests in these times of universal convulsion," in restricting the entry of foreigners.

Severe control was in force before the Council was decreed. During 1940, the excess of new arrivals over departures was only 15,000. There was an increase of 1.4 per cent, or 186,000 inhabitants, in the national population that year.

Most Argentine writers recognize that vegetable growth will not be sufficient to realize national ambitions to become a great and wealthy power in the New World.

Defense Officials Ask Trucking Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Defense officials appealed yesterday to truck operators and shippers to co-operate in efforts to avert a threatened shortage in truck transportation facilities.

John L. Rogers, Chairman of the Central Motor Transportation Committee, declared in a report to Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner of the Office of Emergency Management, that increasing demands of the defense program may soon exceed trucking capacity in some sections of the country.

Dr. Shailer Mathews

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Shailer Mathews, who passed on here today, was retired Dean of the Divinity School at the University of Chicago and a leader of modern religious education.

A life-long Baptist, he served from 1912 to 1916 as President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and after 1908 was Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

He was also editor of The World Today and The Biblical World for 15 years.

Mr. Mathews was a student at Colby College, continuing his education at Newton Theological Institution and at the University of Berlin.

Bullitt Says U. S. Must Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24—The United States is not going to drop its democracy without a fight, and to preserve it, the Nation must go to war with Germany, in the opinion of William C. Bullitt, one-time American Ambassador to France.

"The situation confronting the country is, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, 'if we don't hang together, we will hang separately,'" Mr. Bullitt in an address before the Union League Club, Philadelphia Republican stronghold, said last night. "It is a situation that must be faced by Republicans and Democrats alike.

"Hitler has an alliance against us. He has seized all of Europe and a large part of Russia. He has the grain of the Ukraine and is penetrating the industrial regions, even though the Russian peasants are fighting for a Red Czar as valiantly as they fought for a White Czar."

Mr. Bullitt paid a tribute to Wendell Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, who, he said, had been "getting out ahead of the Administration in the line of truth," and he criticized President Roosevelt for "not having gone hard enough and far enough" to meet the Nazi threat. He declared that some of the people of the United States who were for the Nation remaining at peace today saw themselves as leaders of a potential American Nazi state.

Viewing the country as caught in a conflict of emotions so deep the people could not solve it, Mr. Bullitt declared the overwhelming sentiment was for the defeat of Hitler, but many persons did not want to go to war to do it. These views, he held, were incompatible.

"It's a sad thing to say, but the only way that we can defeat Hitler is by the United States putting all its resources into this fight and going to war now," he said. "This is not exaggeration."

Mr. Bullitt, who said he was "a life-long Democrat—a complete unregenerate Democrat who will always vote the Democratic ticket"—was frequently interrupted by applause by 450 members of the Union League Club.

Ship Inspection Chief Urges U. S. Convoys

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Richard S. Field, Director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, recommended that Navy escorts convoy American shipping wherever possible.

"We should not adopt half measures," the retired naval commander told the Propeller Club's 15th annual convention.

Asserting that United States neutrality "has long since gone with the wind," Commander Field continued:

"I hope that we shall soon send our vessels to all parts of the world without restriction, and thereby practice as well as preach our ancient insistence on the freedom of the seas.

"We have the means with which to protect our merchant vessels, and in the face of the threat which has already taken the shape of attacks and actual sinkings, we should provide them with effective naval escort on such routes and to such distance as the availability of our naval force will permit."

New U. S. Bomber Dives At World Record Rate

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24 (AP)—Ellis D. Shannon, Glenn L. Martin, Company test pilot, yesterday dived a Martin 187-medium bomber for "what is conceded to be a world's record for bombing planes," Joseph T. Hartson, company Vice-President, announced. The ship's speed was not disclosed.

"It was not a vertical terminal velocity dive, but a steep one of 65 degrees at close to full throttle," Mr. Hartson said, and it "proves the ability of the bomber to dive away from pursuit aircraft attacking it."

With Mr. Shannon were two engineers, Orville Richardson and William Street, acting as observers.

'Little Man' Wants Defense Contract, Invades Sanctum of 'Big Men' to Get It

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Into the Middle West's first conference on defense production, where the talk is in millions and billions, came Alfred Butler, a small businessman.

Mr. Butler, with his young helper, Ora Denning, operates a welding shop in Pekin, Ill. He said he wanted some defense work.

He wanted it so badly that he and Mr. Denning, still in their working clothes, drove to Chicago and slept in their car overnight so they would be among the first in line when the OPM opened its meeting on sub-contracting.

The first man Mr. Butler talked to was W. J. McDonald, mechanical chief for Pullman-Standard Car Co., Hammond, Ind., makers of tanks, mortars and other ordnance equipment.

"I've got a welding shop with an electric welder, cutters, grinders and other machinery," he informed Mr. McDonald. "I can get more if I need it. I've got one helper, Denning here, but I can get four more in a hurry. Everybody in Pekin knows me."

As Mr. Butler made the rounds of the prime contractors he explained that his income averages $20 a week, and that for six months he had been trying to get a defense contract. From the set of his jaw it looked like he might get one.

Sofia to Aid Bulgarians Settle on Aegean Coast

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 24 (AP)—Under plans announced by the Bulgarian Government "to restore the Bulgarian character in this area," several thousand Bulgarians will receive land and loans to establish homes in former Greek territory on the Aegean Coast.

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Gamebird Hats
$8.50
Other Dobbs Hats
$5.00 to $10.00
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Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

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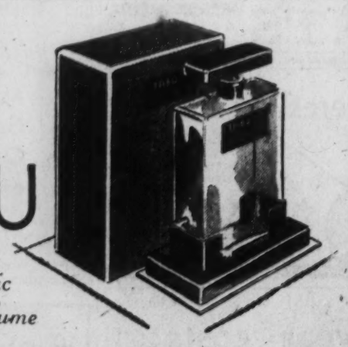
Smouldering TABU—sultry tropic fragrance—even more interesting when worn on gowns or furs where it remains for days—even weeks. And now you no longer have to wait for someone to bring your precious TABU from Mexico, Cuba or Spain — we have it here. The Parfum $2.50 to $16.50—Cologne $1.75 to $10.00
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Filene's
Main and Federal Sts., Worcester, Mass.

Plan to Attend This Great Saving Event . . .
A 3-Day Economy Event
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 23rd, 24th and 25th
Grover Cronin
WALTHAM-MASSACHUSETTS

Germans Tackle Inflation In Italy

By Saville R. Davis
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now in the United States.

Germany has been compelled to step in to avert serious inflation in Italy.

Reich Economics Minister Dr. Walther Funk left Rome last night after a three-day session with Italian economic experts, with this statement: "Special attention was paid to the problem of prices."

The remark appears innocent enough, coming in the midst of a noncommittal communiqué. But against a background of increasing German drain on Italian foods and goods, of redoubled rationing, of rapidly rising prices, and severe hardship to the wage-earning public, Dr. Funk's "problem of prices" becomes a threat of runaway inflation.

Germany is, therefore, facing its first serious revolt in Occupied Italy—the revolt of an overstrained economic system.

Gayda Speaks of Rise

Virginio Gayda, usually mouthpiece of Signor Mussolini, spoke of "sharply rising prices" in the Giornale d'Italia, yesterday, and the phrase was passed by the censor. Recent dispatches from American correspondents in Rome repeatedly have told of growing disparity between wages, which are fixed by Government decree, and climbing prices. It appears that the advent of full rationing has brought on another wave of panic buying in the large area of prices not directly controlled by the regime.

This occurred just when the German drain on Italy for purposes of feeding other occupied areas was heaviest.

Meanwhile, the American correspondents have several times included cryptic references to "tourists" from unspecified countries, who have been depleting Italian larders and store counters and arousing widespread Italian resentment. Several weeks ago, Italian authorities somewhat boldly took steps to ban purchases within Italy in "foreign currencies," as a countermeasure. Since only Germans are permitted to travel extensively in Italy—German fliers, troops, economic experts, and hungry supply trains in particular—the censor cannot complain if a suspicious reader draws obvious conclusions.

The most damaging bit of evidence in Thursday's communiqué on the Funk conversations was this:

Coal Price "Frozen"

"Germany has decided not to increase the price of coal (to Italy) throughout 1942."

The Germans would have liked to raise the price. They have supplied large quantities of coal to Italy at the cost of herculean railroad effort. But the terms of foreign exchange are the most sensitive point in a domestic economic system, and to raise the price of coal would encourage price maladjustment throughout the whole Italian economy.

Germany for its own sake must not permit this inflation to become uncontrolled. Money panic in Italy would spread to the other occupied areas. In Italy itself, even a temporary bankruptcy in the poorly regulated, inefficiently organized Italian economy would stimulate resentment against the Germans, and complicate the task of keeping the Italians in order.

Dr. Funk was quoted as saying: "The Italian and German economies are to be considered as one unit." Whatever the original German or Italian term, the English word "unit" does not accord with the facts in Thursday's communiqué. There it is made clear that the German and Italian currencies and price levels are to remain quite separate, though barter is to be increased.

The Germans heretofore have shown no desire to incorporate the weaker Italian system into their stronger economy. Their plans for the "new order" have separated the German system from the lesser economic systems of Europe. Thus they could be exploited for German benefit without damage to the German economy.

The only "unit" which Dr. Funk could have had in mind, then, is one-way unitary direction of the Italian system from Berlin.

It would go beyond the evidence to say that Italians are deliberately attempting to thwart German economic—as distinguished from political—control. They would not knowingly bring inflation on themselves. Yet officials were clandestinely encouraging hoarding of food and textiles when I was in Italy last spring, in order to keep it out of the hands of the Germans.

Unconscious Sabotage

Since only a small minority of Italians have any active desire to make sacrifices for Germany, I think it most probable that the half-hearted attitude of the majority amounts to a kind of unconscious sabotage of the German effort to control Italy's system efficiently. What Italians do not eagerly desire to do, they do poorly.

I do not doubt that the Germans can impose an efficient control in time. I do not expect this inflation to reach an extreme stage. Dr. Karl Clodius, who remains in Rome after Dr. Funk's departure, is an extremely competent practical economist and trader. But the German policy of working indirectly through the Fascist officials in Italy, avoiding open control, makes his task difficult. And Germany's need for the fruits, fresh vegetables, grains and olive fats of Italy is pressing, so he cannot relax the German economic demands.

Also, when an economic system revolts, you cannot settle the matter by shooting hostages.

Warning on Industrial War Sounded by A. F. of L. Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—R. J. Gray, acting President of the building and construction unions of the American Federation of Labor, told Senators today that award of a defense housing contract near Detroit to a low bidder employing workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations would cause widespread "industrial strife."

The Office of Production Management has a labor stabilization agreement with A. F. of L. building and construction unions.

Mr. Gray told the Senate Defense Investigating Committee that the P. J. Currier Lumber Company, low bidder on the project, had a six-year record of disputes with A. F. of L. unions in Detroit and that its recent C. I. O. contract was negotiated through a company "social club."

Low Bid Claimed

The Currier Company claimed its bid was $431,000 below the next best offer. Mr. Gray said the bid was low by $200,000 and this was possible through lower wages for workers to be used. Hugh Fulton, Committee Counsel, said an analysis of the bids showed the Currier proposal did not include public utilities and was low by about $200,000.

"The awarding of the Wayne County housing project to the Currier Company or any subsidiary controlled by this company will cause industrial strife that will be beyond the power or authority of A. F. of L. leaders to control and will be spread and affect the business of other citizens who have contractual relations on fair standards of wages, hours, and other working conditions with their employees," Mr. Gray testified.

The A. F. of L. leader was called by the Senate Committee to answer charges by the C. I. O. that the stabilization agreement between five Federal agencies and the A. F. of L. resulted in a virtual monopoly for A. F. of L. unions in defense projects.

Earlier witnesses charged that the bid of the Currier Company had been held up here because of the A. F. of L. protest.

Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of OPM, told the Senate group he had advised against awarding Currier the contract because he feared a labor "civil war" might result.

Denies C. I. O. Charges

Mr. Gray began his testimony today by flatly denying a long series of charges made in testimony yesterday by A. D. Lewis, head of the C. I. O. United Construction Workers Organizing Committee which signed a contract with the Currier company.

He denied that the stabilization agreement to bar strikes on defense projects gave the A. F. of L. a monopoly or violated any Federal laws.

Answering Mr. Lewis' charges, Mr. Gray conceded that the A. F. of L. building unions brought in outside workers for some of the largest defense jobs, but said this saved the Government costs; denied that the stabilization agreement gave A. F. of L. unions a closed shop; agreed that A. F. of L. unions "like any other organization of its size" included some "unscrupulous people"; questioned ability of C. I. O.'s construction workers to supply men needed for the large defense projects.

Mr. Gray said that A. F. of L. members "hold Mr. Currier is responsible for the death of one of our members in a lumber dispute last spring." He explained that an A. F. of L. picket, Arthur Quesebarth, was "killed in a street fight" when "struck by a piece of concrete thrown by a Currier guard from one of the barricaded trucks.

Mr. Gray contended that if a housing contract went to "Hobo Homes, a subsidiary of the Currier Company," reaction in A. F. of L. ranks "will extend far beyond the Detroit area."

She Thanks Navy For Her Son's Rescue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The rescue of a submarine battle lookout who fell into the ocean one night recently is reported at the Navy Department, along with a letter from his mother praising the Navy for taking care of its young men.

The lookout is Samuel F. Chiarelli, fireman, first class, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Chiarelli of 519 60th Street, West New York, N. J.

Young Chiarelli lost his footing and tumbled overboard at 2:11 a. m., ship's time, on a date not given and into an ocean unidentified in the interest of naval secrecy.

The submarine was immediately backed up, and Chiarelli was rescued.

Mrs. Chiarelli wrote Secretary Frank Knox:

"To all mothers of America who have sons far away from home and in the service I would like to give assurances that their sons are well taken care of and that everything is done for them.

"I wish that I could do more for my flag and country than buy bonds and defense stamps."

Kansas City Establishes Enviable Safety Record

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24 (AP)—Kansas City today marked a six-year period without a school child traffic fatality.

U. S. to Double Production of Tanks

Continued from Page 1

lend-lease aid in addition to $177,000,000 in various deficiency items.

While President Roosevelt was holding his press conference, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was declaring that he does not believe Japan intends to abandon its expansionist program, and that this program will lead to a "collision" with the United States.

[The Japanese Cabinet spokesman, Koh Ishii, however, declared today that the long-smouldering crisis in relations between the two countries had been modified by an indicated American decision to ship war aid to Russia via the Arctic port of Archangel instead of through the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok.]

Presents Awards

The blunt speaking Mr. Knox expressed his views to a group of 14 ordnance manufacturers and officers of 7 naval establishments who gathered in his office to receive "E" pennants.

Naval establishments and firms to receive the recognition include: Naval gun factory, Washington; naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md.; naval ammunition depot, St. Juliens Creek, Va.; naval ordnance plant, Baldwin, N. Y.; naval torpedo station, Alexandria, Va.; Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Triumph Explosives, Inc., Elkton, Md.; American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Continental Gin Company, Birmingham, Ala.

"The situation out in the Far East is extremely strained," Mr. Knox said.

"We are satisfied in our own minds that the Japanese have no intentions for giving up their plans for this expansion. If they pursue that course a collision is inevitable."

He said that the Japanese menace has a bearing on shipment of American supplies to the Soviet armies. One route over which these supplies can flow to Russia is over the Pacific to the Siberian port of Vladivostok. The Japanese situation makes shipping by that route extremely difficult, Mr. Knox explained.

Vulnerable to Bombers

Turning to the routing of supplies from Boston to Archangel, he said that this apparently offers the best hope, although channel ice must be kept out, which means that shipping lanes are narrow and "extremely vulnerable" to German bombers.

He said shipping supplies by way of Iran means a 12,000-mile sea voyage.

"I wish I could describe the conference I have just returned from," Mr. Knox said. "There are tremendous demands from the British and Russians for additional supplies. Keeping the Russian Army fighting is one of our most vital elements in winning this war."

He did not say with whom he had conferred.

Ship Arming Bill

The third big domestic development in relation to the war, besides the Roosevelt and Knox statements was the apparent decision of Administration Senators to broaden the ship-arming bill.

While official confirmation of the decision was yet to come, strong indications were given that the Neutrality Act modification measure would be widened to permit United States merchant vessels to carry cargoes into belligerent ports and through combat zones. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said a definite statement might be delayed till tomorrow when the committee is scheduled to vote on the House-approved bill.

The Foreign Relations Committee today heard opposition testimony at its last day of secret hearings. Witnesses scheduled were Lincoln Colcord, Searsport, Maine, Charles Clayton Morrison, Chicago, Editor of the Christian Century, and Prof. Maynard Krueger, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago who was Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1940 on the ticket with Norman Thomas.

Mr. Krueger, in a press statement, condemned the bill to arm merchant ships as "the method of the Roosevelt Administration to provide shrouds for American seamen."

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, left a statement with the Committee advocating repeal of all except Section 12 of the Neutrality Act, which provides machinery for controlling the export of munitions.

Administration forces said that Carlton Savage, a State Department official, would testify on technical aspects of the bill.

President Roosevelt, at his press conference, disclosed that the American destroyer Kearny, which was torpedoed off Iceland, was seriously damaged when struck. He said further information is now trickling in, and indicated that it would be withheld for the completed story.

As to the big new production program, featuring tanks, he said it will necessitate larger output of certain critical ordnance items essential to tank operations.

President Roosevelt was purposely vague on overall production figures, satisfying himself with saying that it would approximately double the present tank program figure, which, however, has not been published. The new increase, he said, was based on actual experience of fighting forces, especially in North Africa, which showed that tanks are even more important in general strategy than had previously been supposed.

"DANDEE"
by Hansen

You'll like the V-line leather trim that runs the full length of one finger. This attractive Hanflex rayon glove comes in Black, Brown, Green, and Turf Tan in sizes 6 to 7½. This is just one of the many lovely Hansens in stock.

$1.25 pair

Glove Shop, Main Floor

STEIGER'S

Springfield, Massachusetts

Theater of Co-operation

By a Staff Artist

Where U. S. and Britain May Conduct Experiment

Blackened sections indicate British possessions in West Indies expected to come within provisions of Washington-London program for co-operation in colonial development now said to be in course of preparation.

Joint Caribbean Development Planned by U. S. and Britain

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—Machinery for far-reaching Anglo-American co-operation in colonial development, notably in the Caribbean, is now being built up in London and Washington. This marks one of the most important steps yet taken toward what Prime Minister Winston Churchill described in one of his historic war speeches as that inevitable mixing up of the affairs of two English speaking nations.

The first official intimation that definite action is being taken to transform the idea of Anglo-American colonial co-operation into a concrete plan came from Britain's Undersecretary for Colonies, George H. Hall, on his return to Britain recently after an 8,000-mile trip to the West Indies and Washington.

Beginning of Understanding

Back in his Welsh constituency of Aberdare after one of the most significant journeys ever undertaken by a British colonial authority, Mr. Hall couldn't restrain himself from saying to a local reporter, "This is the beginning of an understanding soon to be reached whereby Britain and the United States will make a very important drive to bring about social and economic development throughout the Caribbean."

He told how he flew from Jamaica to Washington in a bomber provided by the United States Government to confer with American officials on colonial co-operation arising from the establishment of American naval bases in the West Indies.

There is no doubting this Socialist Undersecretary's enthusiasm for his role as harbinger of a new era for the West Indies. He has become one of the best informed sponsors of a scheme whereby ways already are being prepared for the wartime emergency transference of naval bases to the United States, to be put to constructive purpose through joint Anglo-American action to improve the social and economic conditions of colonial peoples.

But Mr. Hall's enthusiasm has proved somewhat embarrassing to officials in Whitehall and Westminster, since they're not ready yet to announce what has already been evolved out of Mr. Hall's talks with high American Government officials. They are not even ready to discuss far-reaching questions opened up by the mere announcement by Mr. Hall that a beginning has been made for joint action in colonial matters.

There is no reason to suppose it is London any more than Washington that is holding up a statement which, it is felt here, should take the form of a joint pronouncement.

Commons to Discuss Plan

Some light on the matter, however, is expected in the near future as a question on it is to be asked in the House of Commons shortly. Any Government statement will doubtless deal with the question of West Indies sovereignty and any other colonial possessions likely to be similarly affected.

Mr. Hall stressed that he was especially asked by West Indians for assurances that on no consideration would British sovereignty be interfered with.

He claimed West Indian loyalty to Britain was beyond doubt and that one of their chief present-day concerns was to increase their contribution to the war effort. Asked about conditions in the Islands, Mr. Hall said that in some there had been little or no progress for some time, while in others, where there was industrial development, conditions were much improved.

Mr. Hall met representatives of trade unions and of other organized bodies of West Indians. The workers of the Islands had a sympathetic listener in Mr. Hall, who has been a trade union official himself as well as a coal mine worker with a vivid first-hand knowledge of working class problems and aims.

Welfare Activities Urged

His report to Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne suggests numerous social and welfare activities to coincide with economic development.

While the Caribbean Sea is obviously first choice as a theater for trying out a scheme for Anglo-American colonial co-operation, the prospects for this partnership of progress aren't limited to any one area.

Another possible sphere mentioned in this connection is West Africa.

It is recognized here that the scope for American participation in British colonial affairs is in the field of economic and social advancement.

An indication that Britain isn't allowing the war to halt its quest for colonial betterment is seen in the official Bluebook report on labor conditions in West Africa published here yesterday. In this comprehensive survey of territories, including Nigeria, the Cameroons, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia, numerous suggestions are made to improve the circumstances of the natives. Proposals suggested by Maj. G. Orde Browne, Labor advisor to the Minister for Colonies, provide for better housing, wages, health, food, compensation and labor conditions generally, care of the unemployed and destitute and safety measures in the mines.

Convict Keeps Promise To Return From 'Vacation'

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 24 (AP)—Warden John B. McManus of the State Penitentiary received this air mail special delivery letter from Mexia, Texas:

"I would like to inform you that I am on my way back. In case I do not get picked up on the way, I will be there shortly. I would like to come back just as I left."

The letter was signed W. E. Morgan. He walked away from the prison farm at Los Lunas, Sept. 27.

Yesterday Morgan surrendered as promised to complete a year and nine months remaining on a forgery sentence.

Roosevelt Ready to Jump Party Lines

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—President Roosevelt's unqualified indorsement of Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican and Fusion candidate for Mayor of New York, is accepted in Washington as the final tip-off that the President is ready to play an active role in the 1942 Congressional campaign and will throw his support to non-isolationist candidates irrespective of party.

While Mr. Roosevelt commended Mr. La Guardia for re-election on the ground that his administration has been "the most honest and efficient in his recollection," it is not overlooked that the Maqor stands as one of the most vigorous supporters of the Government's war measures and that his defeat would be interpreted in the United States and abroad as evidence that public opinion was receding from rather than gathering force behind the Government's foreign policies.

And now Democratic political strategists are more certain than before that the President will again cross party lines in 1942 and in the Senate and House elections seek to defeat Democratic as well as Republican opponents of the defense program.

Political Cross Currents

The political cross currents which are set in motion by Mr. Roosevelt's action in striking through his own party to back Mayor La Guardia is vividly illustrated in New York where Edward J. Flynn, who managed the President's third-term Presidential campaign, is today, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, opposing Mr. Roosevelt's own Mayoralty choice and is working to elect the regular Demcoratic nominee, District Attorney William O'Dwyer.

If, as reported, Mr. Flynn made a last-minute appeal to Mr. Roosevelt to avert his support of Mayor La Guardia, he was unsuccessful, and in turn Mr. Roosevelt is busy using his good offices to make sure that Mr. Flynn does not resign in protest. Mr. Roosevelt doesn't believe he will and he probably won't.

Indorses La Guardia

The President, after hinting last Tuesday that he would have something to say on the New York City campaign—a device which builds up the interest and force of prospective Presidential announcement—indorsed Mayor La Guardia in a formal statment which he read to White House correspondents at their regular press conference today. He permitted direct quotation as a means of increasing its effectiveness. The statement read:

"Although my voting residence has always been up-State, I have lived and worked in the City of New York off and on since 1904. I have known and observed New York's Mayors since that time.

"I am not taking part in the New York City election, but, because the City of New York contains about half the population of my State, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that Mayor La Guardia and his Administration have given to the City the most honest and, I believe, the most efficient municipal government of any within my recollection.

"The fact that the City's election has no relationship to national policies, but is confined to civic policies, is attested by the fact the Constitution of the State provides for the municipal election in off-years when neither a Governor nor a President nor members of the House of Representatives or Senate of the United States are to be chosen."

War Issue Comes First

All of this adds up to the interesting prospect that the heads of both the Democratic and Republican Parties, united in foreign policy, will be crossing party lines next fall in the interests of getting the maximum Congressional support behind the maximum participation in the war.

Wendell L. Willkie has already made it clear that he will support only those Republicans whose record is not marked by what he considers isolationist obstructionism and that in concrete cases he may well back Democratic supporters of the Government's war measures.

The fact that Mr. Willkie obtained the signatures of more than 100 prominent Republican leaders in all parts of the Country to support his appeal for complete repeal of the Neutrality Act is evidence that he is winning significant recruits within his own party.

[In New York, Mr. La Guardia said in commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's statement: "The President knows his New York City. It was indeed nice and generous of him to give me that strong indorsement."

Then he pointed his thumbs skyward.]

Great Lakes Steel Strikers Return Under Police Guard

By the Associated Press

An eight-day interruption of operations at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation in a Detroit suburb ended today when strikers accepted settlement terms and began returning to their jobs.

Other strikes, however, gripped coal mines in Alabama, held up welding operations at some shipyards in the Northwest, and tied up production at an Ohio machinery factory.

Detroit—While State Police stood guard, employees of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation returned to their jobs, terminating a strike that had halted production of armament steel.

Although operations were resumed on the midnight shift, company officials said it would be several days before normal production could be undertaken.

The decision to return to work followed acceptance by the strikers of a six-point program providing, among other things, for reinstatement of 16 of their number suspended by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The strike, the fourth in six months at the plant, was called Oct. 15.

Detroit—A collective bargaining agreement covering 7,200 workers in the Detroit tank arsenal of Chrysler Corporation, one of the Nation's vital defense plants, has been signed between the corporation and the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

Effective until next June 1, it provides for maintenance of wage levels of the automotive industry ranging from 98 cents an hour for beginners to $1.18 for nearly all employees. The new wage rates go into effect next pay day.

The contract stipulates that where certain operations have no parallel in the automotive industry the higher wage rates shall prevail.

Bendix, N. J.—The non-striking employees at the Air Associates plant had to outflank a C. I. O. picket line twice, going to and coming from work in a caravan of 150 automobiles. A strike was called Sept. 30 by 100 workers who charged the company with unfair labor practices and failure to sign a contract. In hearings before the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, the union insisted that 250 members be returned to work immediately. The company, which maintained the plant in operation despite the walkout, refused to agree to the union's demand.

Birmingham, Ala.—More than 20,000 Alabama coal miners remained idle while their representatives and the joint conference of Alabama coal operators negotiated for a settlement of their differences. The C. I. O. miners seek an increase of 40 cents a day above the current basic level of $5.50, also paid vacations and additional compensation for washer loss.

The NDLMB has recommended a wage increase of 25 cents a day, an additional four cents a ton for washer loss, and $20 in two installments as vacation pay.

Operators of commercial mines in the State, representing about two-thirds of the diggings, announced acceptance of the Board's recommendations. However, the problem of "captive" mines remained. The Alabama captive workings, owned by steel companies, are included in the national captive mine strike called for midnight tomorrow. Employees of the captive mines are demanding a union shop.

Seattle, Wash.—One thousand eight hundred welders stayed away from their jobs at Seattle and Tacoma shipyards, seeking recognition of a separate union for welders and reinstatement of 177 welders at the Lake Washington shipyards. The 177 had been removed from their jobs by the Seattle metal trades council which has a closed shop agreement with the shipyards.

Findlay, Ohio.—A conference was arranged on the walkout of A. F. of L. unionists at the Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company which has $3,000,000 in orders for tank parts and gun mounts. The disagreement was over an asserted union shop clause in a contract signed a month ago.

National Council of Women Hears Americans Are Waking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—America is awakening to its responsibility to play an active role in making the future of the world more democratic, according to Louis Adamic, writer.

"People are still afraid of the answer toward which they are groping—and which I believe, too, is the only, the inevitable answer," Mr. Adamic declared at the twenty-seventh biennial meeting of the National Council of Women at the Park Central Hotel here yesterday. "They sense accurately that they can't keep out of the future of the whole world, and they don't like it—yet.

"The hangover of our traditional isolationism is strong in us Americans, but it is weakening rapidly under the impact of a fear which is greater than that of involvement—the fear of the night, the chaos ahead for the world if we do not soon take a hand in creating universal democracy. In this task the defeat of Hitler is a very important detail."

Declaring that the professional intellectuals, spiritual and cultural leaders are not the ones to find the solution to the "Nihilist, totalitarian revolution against the Democratic processes," Mr. Adamic placed his faith in the masses of Americans.

Viewing Hitler's ideological approach to world dominion as a "panzer idea," Mr. Adamic asserted that it can be overwhelmed only by a "panzer idea which is positive and constructive—so sound from the best human angles, and so simple that it will swing everywhere at once and not be stopped by what now appear to be insurmountable difficulties—immediate facts, situations, personalities, misgivings, etc."

Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President of the National Council of Women, presented her biennial report to the meeting in which she stressed that the American women have a responsibility not only to their own country. They must also, she added, aid the women of the enslaved nations in Europe "who look to us to plan now for the time when they, too, will be able to take their places as free women in a free world.

Miss Davison told the meeting, representing 5,000,000 women in organizations affiliated with the National Council, of the nationwide plans for women's participation in the Volunteer Civilian Defense Program. She reported that 3,100 local defense units already had been set up.

"In this war, which is not being fought on the battlefront, but in anyone's back yard, the effectiveness of the Civilian Defense Program depends on the well-being of the individual, placing the responsibility largely on women in their management of the home and attention to the social welfare needs of the community," Miss Davison declared.

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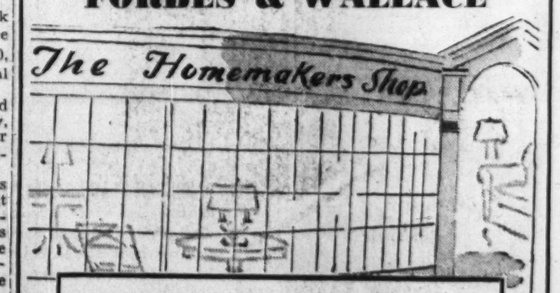

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Critics of British Air Policy Answered

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24 — Britain's basic long-term war policy of bombing Germany's industrial plants has come under the bombardment of public criticism here as being inadequate.

The criticism, however, is not based on proper information and this correspondent has been talking with responsible sources, in order to get a more reliable version of the Government's present air policy.

One criticism is that the Nazis are dispersing their most important industrial centers throughout greater Germany and occupied territories at a rate faster than Britain is bombing them—which, if true, would doom Britain's master plan to failure.

To this it is answered that no matter how fast the Nazis shift their industries to the East, the Royal Air Force already has slowed German war production to a great extent.

Another criticism is that the systematic destruction of industrial installations, communications, and civilian morale in Germany is too slow a process to offset the Nazis' speedy gains.

More Precise Bombing

To this it is answered that because British bombing on a large scale is more precise than Germany's, persistence in the method is a good way to offset the German attack, particularly in view of Britain's admitted inability to join issue with Hitler's armies on the European continent.

Some sections of the public hold the belief that the air program hasn't been carried on in quite the large-scale manner promised by Britain's chiefs earlier this year. The only answer given to this complaint is that bad weather has hindered the program.

It is felt, furthermore, by some that British losses, together with the failure of American planes to arrive in sufficiently large numbers, has impeded the air offensive program. In this connection, it is pointed out, that objections to depleting Britain's striking force are obvious, for the fact must not be lost sight of that the bomber command is a key factor in Britain's defensive plans to meet a possible German invasion.

There is still another complaint that some of the fighter planes lost in repeated sweeps over the occupied areas might better have been employed in giving direct aid to the hard-pressed Russian armies. But this argument is parried by the assertion that something like half of the Luftwaffe's total fighter strength which might be operating on the Eastern Front, has been held on the west because of RAF raids.

Finally, it is argued by some that insufficient importance has been attached to the nuisance value of sending small forces over Germany, especially Berlin, when it has not been practicable to send large ones, the popular argument being that if such a policy had been adopted, it would have kept the Nazis on edge, would have deprived them of sleep, and generally would have shaken their confidence just at time when a deepening involvement in Russia and heavy casaulties there might have been expected to be worrying them.

Value Overestimated

To this it is answered that it is easy to overestimate the value of nuisance raids over Berlin even in unfavorable weather because German detectors can determine the exact number of enemy planes in the sky just as British instruments can, and that the Nazis do not sound sirens for an alarm unless a sizeable attack is in progress.

Under such conditions, bombing Berlin would be more of a gesture than a valuable military achievement. It is a long haul to Berlin and back—1,200 miles or so—they say, and there are more important military objectives more easily accessible and more urgently needing attention even in good weather. The chief consideration is to hit Germany where the blows have the most direct effect on the Nazi war effort.

Just as persons with an imperfect knowledge of the military situation here have clamored for an invasion of the continent that Minister of Colonies, Lord Moyne, described in the House of Lords as "suicide," so they are clamoring now for an intensified air offensive. Implicitly, they are voicing dissatisfaction at the scale on which the RAF has been operating since July, when the Minister of Aircraft Production assured the House of Commons that "in not many months" raids such as London suffered last winter would be "child's play" compared with the shattering onslaughts the British would deliver upon Berlin.

Since then, all that has happened to Berlin along this line has been an occasional heavy raid. It is believed that all the raids have administered nothing like the beating that British cities have had to undergo.

Heavy Bombers Used

It must be remembered, too, that in order to stage the heaviest possible raids with the smallest possible number of planes and crews, Britain has been pinning its faith on a relatively few extremely heavy long-ranging planes. These represent too big a capital outlay and too great a production problem to allow them to go aloft lightheartedly in unfavorable weather.

Forces of 300 machines have been mentioned in Air Ministry communiqués describing British raids, whereas last winter the Germans often sent over 500 or 600 at least. But the British Empire's resources, though constantly being diverted to fresh theaters of war, are growing all the while and it is declared to be only a matter of time before the inflexible long-term policy now being questioned will be implemented by forces far greater than any the Germans have used to batter this country.

Canberra Likely to Indorse Direct Radio Service to U. S.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 24 (AAP) — A decision to establish direct radio communication service between Australia and the United States is expected to emerge from discussions in Canberra between Prime Minister John Curtin and the Chairman and Directors of the Amalgamated Wireless of Australia.

Involved in the discussions is the extent to which Government control can be exercised over this service and other external radio communications. Control of all overseas radio communications operated in Australia is at present vested in the Amalgamated Wireless. A strong body of opinion has held that communications of such importance should not be controlled by a private company.

The United States has been anxious for some time to establish direct radio service with Australia, but considerations relating to Empire communications, notably the desirability of maintaining the "all-red" cable route through Canada, has held up the project.

At present, all radio communications from Australia to the United States go through Montreal. Establishment of direct service would divert traffic with considerable loss to the Empire communications revenue.

With the increasing aid given to the Empire by America, the Commonwealth has realized the necessity of making some sacrifice to meet the wishes of an ally whose vital interests in Pacific communications are identical with Australia's. The strategic importance of having direct radio communication with America is increasing. American interests already have established a transmitting and receiving station in California in anticipation of the Commonwealth Government's approval.

Meanwhile, according to an announcement by Senator W. P. Ashley, Postmaster General, Australian press cables can be sent to the United States for 2 cents a word. The new rate conforms with the recently introduced Empire penny-a-word press rate.

Senator Ashley said the rate change follows an increase in the Commonwealth subsidy on Australian press cables to the United States from 10½ cents to 12½c a word. The increase is designed to increase the flow of Australian news to America. Since the introduction of the subsidy April 1, there has been an increase of 44 per cent in press cable wordage to America.

The present press rate between Australia and the United States is 14½ cents a word for immediate movement and 7½ cents for deferred.

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Hail to the Chief

Wide World

Troops Salute Field Marshal Smuts

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts gets an enthusiastic welcome from South African troops as he pays a visit to their headquarters. The veteran South African leader acknowledges the greeting as he stands erect in his car. Photo passed by British censor.

Anglo-Soviet Censorship Put on U. S. Writers in Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 24 (AP)—A spokesman for the British Legation announced that American newspaper correspondents in Teheran would be made subject to British and Russian censorship of their dispatches to the United States.

The censorship applies specifically to the Associated Press and the Chicago Tribune, by whom the only Americans reporting news in the Iranian Capital are employed.

Two Armenian clerks in the British Legation were listed officially as correspondents of the United Press, the International News Service and Reuters.

A Teheran spokesman said the Allied censorship was one of the provisions of the proposed Anglo-Russian treaty wtih Iran, but whether the Iranian Government signs the treaty or not, censorship will be established shortly.

"It probably will be a three-man committee, with one figurehead Iranian invited as a courtesy gesture to join a Briton and a Russian," the spokesman said.

British Legation sources have indicated in the past they would like American news coverage to reflect the policies of Reuters and Tass by minimizing the political difficulties which followed in the wake of the Allied occupation of Iran.

Foreign correspondents always have worked under a censorship of the Iranian Government Press Bureau which gave them wide latitude. Even during the Allied invasion the single British correspondent here enjoyed all privileges given other correspondents. References to the former Shah usually were deleted, but otherwise correspondents were permitted to send news on their own responsibility.

There are now two Tass reporters in Teheran. The Iranian Government makes no attempt to censor them and their dispatches are sent on the Red Army telegraph.

1941 U. S. Shoe Output —494,000,000 Pairs

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Shoe production in 1941 will amount to 494,000,000 pairs, Irving R. Glass, economist for the Tanners Council of America, said yesterday at the group's annual meeting.

Retail sales this year, Mr. Glass said, will be about 440,000,000 pairs and the Army will take about 14,000,000 pairs. The difference between output and sales will represent additions to inventories, he said.

Julius G. Schnitzer of the Raw Materials Division of the Department of Commerce said no need existed for raw material allocations within the tanning industry.

National Socialism For South Africa Urged by Hertzog

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Oct. 24 (AP)—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, anti-war former Prime Minister, declared his support for a national socialist system for South Africa today at a convention of his Afrikander Party.

He said national socialism was not exclusively the product of any particular country or people.

General Hertzog's declaration was expected to split the group, with intimations of a break between General Hertzog and his moderate friend and adviser, N. C. Havenga.

General Hertzog was ousted as Prime Minister Sept. 5, 1939, when he insisted on maintenance of relations with all belligerents.

Since then he several times has urged peace with Germany and Italy, and finally resigned from Parliament last December after such a motion was defeated and Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts had criticized his stand.

Cartels Control Nazi Trade

LONDON (BPS) — A handful of Nazi chieftains, operating as "cartels," have seized the greatest part of Germany's large industries and are now busy getting control of industry and banking in the Nazi-occupied countries, according to official figures released here.

What was once known as the Hugenberg interests, or the Thyssen works, or the Krupp works has been "expropriated" and turned over to such men as Göring, Ribbentrop, Terboven, Himmler, Heydrich—to mention only a few. Reichsmarshal Göring has seized the iron works; Herr Ribbentrop, the banking and industrial interests of Thyssen, while the huge dyeworks are being "administered" by a coterie of new kings of industry closely associated with the Nazi Government.

In the occupied countries, the I. G. Farbenindustrie, one of the strongest units of the German war industry, has "bought out" the Kuhlman plants, their only competitor in France. Buying out, as a rule, simply means taking over in exchange for worthless German paper. In Yugoslavia, the Farbenindustrie has seized the electric power plant and varnish works and is steadily expanding in Croatia. In Spain, where Nazi economic penetration has been increasingly felt, factories for producing much needed sulphate ammonia have been established and are being exploited for the interest of the cartels.

Germany has been suffering from a shortage of vegetable oil and so the Balkan countries are now forced to grow large crops of sunflowers to remedy the situation. This expansion has resulted in a trade boom for Germany; but the only result for the occupied territories is hard work, large "credit balances" and "clearing accounts" in Berlin. The neutral countries, too, have been brought under terrific pressure. Switzerland has been forced to grant a huge overdraft to Germany and must continue exporting to prevent a scourge of unemployment. Sweden, no longer able to avoid becoming a creditor to Germany, is now exporting her iron ore and is rewarded with "credit in Germany."

The German banks are also carrying on a process of absorption. The methods are the same. The Deutsche Bank, for example, made an "agreement" with the Greek National Bank, acquiring foreign assets which, while improving the German financial position, left the Greek bank practically denuded. The second largest bank in Greece, the Banque d'Athenes, has "come under the influence" of the Dresdener Bank, which is just another branch of the same cartel.

Unfettered by antitrust legislation, these industrial and financial titans of Hitler's "new order" profit by the persuasive force of the German military machine in eliminating competition. They have an investment in the Nazi autarchy, since a great proportion of their profits are derived from the manufacture of ersatz products. Dynamit Ag (formerly Nobel's), for instance, reaped a profit of 149,000,000 marks in 1940 on a capital of 47,000,000 marks.

Meanwhile consumer shortages in Germany prove that a high percentage of industrial production is being diverted to military agencies; and the inability of German industry to spend money on replacements points to the effectiveness of the blockade which prevents importation of needed equipment.

The new German industry has a surplus but nothing to spend it on. The recent sharp rise in shares of "safe investments" indicates misgivings about secure places for money. The 1940 average price of 25 shares was 148; now it is 208—despite the fact that no dividends are being paid. Gold has been bringing fantastic prices, and Sweden has been denuded of British pound notes.

RAF Uses Two-Ton Bombs

LONDON, Oct 23 (AP)—Air Ministry Officials disclosed tonight that British heavy bombers are dropping two-ton bombs, so powerful they can flatten a square block of four-story stone buildings.

These 4,000-pound monsters are four times as big as the heavy bombs used at the start of the war and are "just one of the most powerful types with which we are pounding enemy territory," it was stated.

Two-ton bombs were said to have been dropped in the R.A.F.'s raid on Naples Oct. 21 One bomber Captain who took part in the raid said after landing at a Malta base that the explosion of a two-ton bomb could be seen 20 miles away.

Another said that a single two-ton bomb dropped by his plane caused "great havoc."

"The buildings in the block where it dropped seemed to sway outwards, and then collapse inwards," he said.

The crew of a third craft said they dropped a big bomb in a block where incendiaries already had started fires.

"We looked down," said a member of the crew, "and saw the insides blown out of two long buildings of a depot about three stories high."

Naples Bombed

ROME, Oct. 24 (AP)—The High Command announced today the British Royal Air Force raided Naples again last night for the third time recently.

Damage, however, was described as slight and there were reports of only five wounded, in contrast to an admission that the aerial blow at the coastal manufacturing center last Tuesday night caused huge damage. One week ago there was a raid in which the Italians acknowledged 12 killed and 37 injured at Naples.

The attack on Naples followed a daylight raid yesterday afternoon on the port of Crotone, at the mouth of the Gulf of Taranto in Southern Italy, the communiqué said.

British flyers bombed the Axis-held cities of Bengasi, Homs, and Tripoli in North African operations and the High Command said three bombers were shot down by the defenders as well as a fourth over British-held Tobruk.

Italians again were reported to have bombed the Micabba airport and Valletta naval base at Malta, the British island in the Mediterranean.

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Axis Sea Losses

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 24 (AP)—Officers of the British Navy and the RAF said today that in the past two months not a single day passed without at least one Axis ship being sunk in the Mediterranean.

They indicated that their forces were following the new slogan "sink a ship a day and make the Nazis pay."

Since Oct. 1, British submarines, Navy aircraft, and the RAF harassing Axis sea lanes between Italy and Lybia, reported the sinking of 22 merchantmen and supply ships. Nine others, it was said, were either seriously damaged or sunk. Officials said probably 50,000 tons of Axis shipping thus had been destroyed.

From Italy's entrance into the war upto Oct. 1, British officials ping in the Mediterranean and Red said they sank 851,000 tons of ship-Sea.

RAF Bombs Kiel

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Powerful RAF forces attacked ports and naval bases in northwestern Germany despite bad weather last night and also raided the Occupied French ports of Brest, Cherbourg and Le Havre, an Air Ministry communique said today.

[The Germans mentioned Hamburg and Kiel among the German cities attacked but said damage was slight.]

Two British planes are missing, the Air Ministry said.

'Mislaid' Bicycle Sold

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The city yesterday auctioned thousands of items left in subway trains recently. Among them was a bicycle.

Nazis Push Deepening Dent In Moscow's Outer Defense

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

A deepening dent in the outer defenses of Moscow on the critical Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets sector is indicated by both Russians and Germans. This may indicate that the Nazi drive there has not yet lost all its punch, even though the weather has slowed it.

Berlin officials admitted that first onslaughts of the Russian winter are hampering the advance on Moscow. They assert, nevertheless, that a "wide" break-through has been made west and southwest of the city, with Nazi spearheads now within 35 miles of the Capital.

Only on the Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets Front could that be possible. Elsewhere the Germans are 100 miles or more from Moscow.

First direct advices from Kuibyshev on the Volga, reported to have been selected as provisional Russian capital, now say that Moscow's defenders are holding their own everywhere but in the Maloyaroslavets area. Radiocasts from Moscow indicate the same thing.

Spearhead Punches

It seems probable that the Berlin "break-through" report covers spearhead punches to Nara, 20 miles behind the center of the Mozhaisk - Maloyaroslavets line, and also to Veroya, 15 miles due south of Mozhaisk. Both hold encirclement threats to the Russians at Mozhaisk, if not halted. That City's fall probably would undermine also the Red Army in the Rzhev salient northward.

The Hitler claim does not specify the scene of the break-through except by compass bearings and distance from Moscow. Nara, equidistant between Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets on the Bryansk-Moscow Railroad, fills that vague bill of particulars exactly.

Nara is the point of intersection of a branch line northward from the Bryansk-Moscow Railroad to Kukinka on the Mozhaisk-Moscow Railroad 30 miles east of Mozhaisk. Should the Germans reach Kukinka from Nara in strength, they would be in a position to trap Soviet forces about Mozhaisk as they trapped those at Vyazma and Bryansk.

Moscow reported that substantial elements of the Russian force caught in the Vyazma pocket had cut their way through to rejoin the defenders of Mozhaisk. Russian failures to check the indicated break-through from Maloyaroslavets, however, could seal them into another trap.

There were intimations three days ago that a Nazi spearhead had reached Nara, but had been ejected by Soviet counterattacks.

Second Route Available

There is a highway connection northward from Maloyaroslavets to Veroya, and a branch railroad from there northeastward crossing the Mozhaisk-Moscow Railroad some 15 miles east of Mozhaisk. It affords a second route for German encirclement of the Mozhaisk sector garrison.

Offsetting, somewhat, the gravity of the situation of the Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets front, is the report to Parliament by Lord Beaverbrook of what he has learned from Premier Stalin as to changed Nazi tank tactics. Stalin told him at a Moscow conference that massed panzer divisions for deep lunges through Russian lines were no longer in evidence. Instead, Nazi tank and armored units are widely distributed along the whole front to stiffen infantry divisions in both attack and defense.

The same report has come from the Orel flank of the Moscow siege line. Pocket-size panzer units of half a dozen tanks, a score or so of motorcycle troops, and other small detachments were said to be feeling here and there for weak spots in Soviet defenses on the Oka lines.

Should German spearheads which may have reached Nara or Veroya or both in the Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets area be no more than that, they probably could be destroyed or thrown back, relieving the danger to that prime western bastion.

Volga Trading Post Booms As Soviet's Second Capital

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 24 (AP)—Establishment here of some of Soviet Russia's most important leaders and many foreign embassies and legations has given this old Volga River trading post boom-town vitality.

Shiny new automobiles splash along roads long used by horse-drawn droshkies and sleighs. The broad avenues of central Kuibyshev are lined by modern, well-equipped buildings in which Russian leaders not directly engaged in the defense of Moscow have made their offices. Their identities cannot be disclosed but some of them are highly important.

Besides the United States and British embassies, the city now houses the Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Iranian, Afghan, and Polish embassies and the Bulgarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Czech, Yugoslav and Greek legations. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and his aides, S. A. Lozovsky and Andrei J. Vishinsky, have moved in.

Receives Envoys

One of Mr. Molotoff's first acts was to receive the dean of the diplomatic crops, Iranian Ambassador Mohamed Saed, and the Unites States, British, and other envoys.

United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt and his staff are established in a former schoolhouse, as are foreign correspondents who moved from Moscow with the diplomats.

Kuibyshev was founded as the city of Samara in 1586 to serve as a trading post and communications link between Kazan and Astrakhan. It was renamed for the Bolshevik revolutionary leader Valerian Kuibyshev, Chairman of the State Planning Board which carried out Soviet Russia's first five-year plan.

It lies on the east bank of the broad, gray Volga, where for centuries it has been a grain trade center.

Russian Defenses

On their train trip here from Moscow the diplomats saw evidence of Russian intentions to carry on the war. Military trains moved westward periodically, while flatcars carried factory machinery eastward to be set up again in safer centers.

The decision to move foreigners from Moscow was communicated by Mr. Molotoff to the United States and British Ambassadors just after noon Oct. 15 when the battle for Moscow went into a serious phase.

That was at the time of the German break-through in the Mozhaisk sector, west of the capital. The German advance there later was reported checked.

Americans in the Soviet Capital were assembled that evening. They included the staffs of the United States Embassy and Military Mission and American correspondents. With their luggage stacked in the hall they had a final buffet supper under the crystal chandeliers of Ambassador Steinhardt's residence before heading east.

Population Swells

When they reached here they found Kuibyshev's peacetime population of less than 200,000 already greatly increased and the old trade town has continued to absorb newcomers by the thousands. They put up at hotels and schools until these were full, then overflowed into other buildings and houses which were remodeled.

A near-by train carrier Constantine A. Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Alexander A. Troyanovsky, a former envoy to Washington, and other Russian notables with whom the diplomates talked during the long train halts.

De Gaulle Bans Nazi Slayings

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, in a radiocast asked the men of Occupied France "in the present circumstances not to kill the Germans."

"This for the single but very good reason," he explained, "that for the time being it is only too easy for the enemy to retaliate. As soon as it is possible to attack from the outside and from the inside you will receive the appropriate instructions."

General de Gaulle denounced Marshal Pétain's speech of yesterday terming the shooting of the two Germans an "unnamable crime."

"In this terrible episode of spite against the enemy," General de Gaulle said bitterly, "it is imperative that the French people should receive other directions than those of treason.

"It's perfectly normal and justified that Germans should be killed by Frenchmen. If the Germans did not want to receive death from our hands they should have stayed in their country and not waged war on us.

"But there are tactics in war. The war of the French must be conducted by those in charge of it, myself and the National Committee of Free Frenchmen. It's imperative that all those who fight inside the country as well as outside should observe these directives."

"In the present circumstances the directive I give for the Occupied Territory is not to kill Germans."

'Foe Dulls Razor, General 'on Edge'

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 24

Troops in the Midlands on maneuvers have been ordered in their simulated warfare to engage in acts of sabotage, "however small."

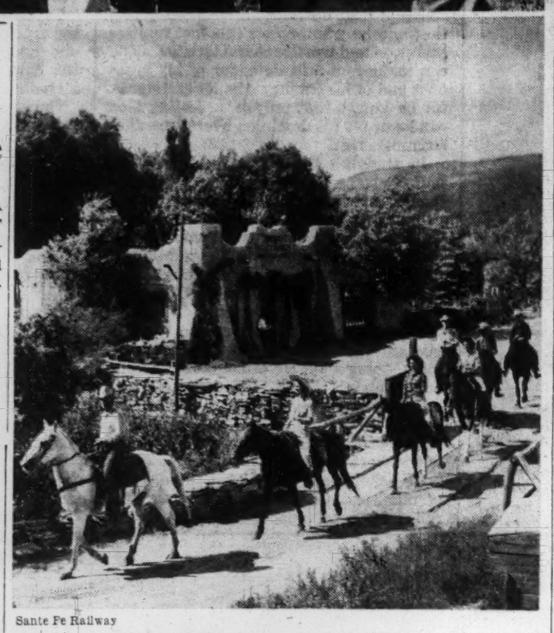
A soldier rummaging in a staff car of the rival forces reported to an officer that he blunted the edge of the "enemy" general's razor.

The general later was captured and the officer, who saw him use the razor, said: "It was a good piece of sabotage. Besides hacking his face the general was so furious he could scarcely have thought clearly for the rest of the day."

Navy Calls Fairbanks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Navy Department announced yesterday that Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., the actor, who holds the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Naval Reserve, has been ordered to active duty "on board a vessel of the United States Fleet." No other information was made public.

Southwestern Color for Visitors



Sante Fe Railway

Dude Ranches Suited to All Tastes

From the chuck wagon (above) food is carried to picnic grounds and prepared for service by a cowboy "chef." After a morning ride (below) they are returning to Valley Ranch in Sante Fe National Forest.

Dude Ranch Season Shifts To Southwest Scenic Areas

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dude ranching in Arizona and New Mexico in the fall and winter months begins where the short northern season leaves off. Started some 40 odd years ago when a few easterners visited western mountain ranches as personal guests, dude ranching has spread with rapidity to the southwest, as it offers varied recreation, scenic grandeur, an escape from city noises, and the humdrum routine of crowded places. Already winter vacationists are looking forward to their sojourn in the land of "sun, silence, and adobe."

From the eastern boundary of New Mexico to where Arizona makes way for California the visitor has a wide choice among the 100 and more dude ranches this country boasts. There is the high-toned ranch, where evening clothes and dancing can be indulged in or where one can be a happy-go-lucky "tramp." The other extreme to the glorified dude ranch is the cowboy ranch in the cow country, where even the horses look askance at anything save sport and riding togs, which, donned in the morning, may be worn until bedtime.

All these dude ranches, however, are simply a means to an end, and that is to do nothing except what wants to all day long and keep on doing it. For exercise, there are pack horses for an excursion to some remote mountain or historic locality, and there is an opportunity to swim, play golf or just spend an idle hour in a deck chair. The Southwest vaunts that it can suit everybody as to climate and elevation during the year, but in the autumn it is specially appealing after the northern and western ranches have closed their doors until next summer.

Valley Ranch Famous

For the traveler coming from the East, the granddaddy of these dude ranches in the Southwest is the Valley Ranch. Situated in the heart of the Santa Fé National Forest, this century-old ranch, which was an historic Spanish grant, became a dude ranch as far back as 1907. Here there are satisfying hikes and saddle trips. One is to the Rito de Los Frijoles, a canyon, half a mile deep, with remarkable ruins of prehistoric cliff drewlings cut into its sides. Another is to the Pecos River, which runs right through the grounds of the extensive Valley Ranch. Eight miles away are the ruins of the once populous Pecos Pueblo. But the Southwest is not all ruins by any means for there are 14 great National Forests and two National Parks.

Like this Valley Ranch many of the dude ranches conform to the old Spanish type of architecture, which the Southwest claims as distinctively its own, with patio and low-roofed terraced buildings, lending an added picturesqueness to an already enchanting scene.

Each dude ranch has its own peculiar lure. From one there may be a trip to the New Mexico Spanish mountain villages as Chimayo, where for 300 years or more, weavers have fashioned their soft colored blankets.

From another ranch Cordova is reached, where expert woodcarvers transform cedar and piñon sticks into fascinating, primitive animals. To enhance their Spanish atmosphere, some ranches have an orchestra of native musicians, for Colonial Spain has left an indelible mark upon the life, language, and customs of the Southwest.

Comfort And Enjoyment

In contrast to the mountain district there is the desert and mesa country where one may watch the setting sun throw its violet-hued mantle over these table-like mountains, and cast its rainbow tints on the surrounding canyons. Trips to the Carlsbad Caverns, the Petrified Forests, the Painted Desert, the Rainbow Bridge and the Grand Canyon reveal what a land of contrast the Southwest really is, ranging from tropic palms to pines crackling in the frost.

No matter what the traveler wishes to see, or in what region he wants to venture in this land where fog is news, there is a dude ranch at hand. One may be simplicity itself, another may have cost a small fortune to build. Some are going stock ranches, with guests a minor concern, while others are primarily for "dudes," but there is comfort and enjoyment in all of them. And even the seemingly inaccessible dude ranches offer no obstacles, as guests are met at the nearest railroad station.

Of course the equestrian is right at home and the novice need not worry, for the attendant cowboys select a horse suitable for the individual.

But for those who are not inclined for some fiery steed or a slow-stepping burro, there is ranch loafing in the dry sunshine, books in the cool shade, strolls through easy paths, autumn evenings before a log fire, and the deep silence of the night. All this makes dude ranching in the Southwest irresistible.

So all aboard, let's go!

Army's Menu Gets Best Of Every State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH FOURTH CORPS AREA QUARTERMASTER SERVICE OF SUPPLY, WILMINGTON, N. C.—The gigantic depot established here to supply food, both perishable and staple, to the First Army of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum presents an amazing story of the variety of contents which the United States has in its market basket.

Under his own command and facing General Drum there are concentrated 359,000 troops in the Carolinas and concentrated in the Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster depots by Brig. Gen. James L. Frink are thousands of tons of food with which to feed them.

From every corner of the country—Maine to California and Washington to Florida—there has been funneled into the four large warehouses on the banks of the Cape Fear River at Wilmington every edible product grown by the American farmer.

West Virginia, Virginia and Washington have sent apples; Wisconsin its butter; cabbage has come from Tennessee; flour from Minnesota; grapefruit and oranges from Florida; lemons and raisins from California; sugar from Louisiana; pork loins from Iowa, and sweet potatoes from Georgia.

No State is too small or too distant from the Carolina maneuver area to contribute its produce to the feeding of General Drum's 359,000 First Army troops. New Jersey plays an important role in the supplying of nearly 15,000,000 pounds of Irish potatoes. Faraway Hawaii, in mid-Pacific Ocean, supplied nearly 1,000,000 pounds of sliced pineapple.

Meat products, tons and tons of pork and beef, have been shipped from Midwest and Western States. No one State could have furnished the 1,000,000 pounds of bacon the First Army will eat and still fulfill its normal requirements. The result is that the gigantic stock of bacon, plus 866,484 pounds of fresh pork and 2,417,150 pounds of sugar cured ham which First Army troops will eat, represents the output of numerous Midwestern States.

Nebraska, with its gigantic chicken ranches, has been heavily taxed to furnish the 750,000 pounds of fryers the Quartermaster Corps ordered.

Peanut growers in Alabama and Virginia will enjoy higher prices this year with no surplus to harass them as the Quartermaster stocks more than 100,000 pounds of peanut butter. North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, and Alabama are supplying fresh tomatoes while New York and Virginia ship in their cabbage, Michigan its celery, Oregon its beans, Minneapolis its onions and Louisiana its syrup.

From throughout the United States dairymen have shipped thousands of gallons of milk to processing plants who will in turn supply more than 5,000,000 gallons of evaporated milk.

All food for the First Army is purchased by the Fourth Corps Area and a list of the items needed is forwarded to the office of General Frink.

Food items are stored in giant Quartermaster warehouses at Wilmington, N. C., and Fort Jackson, S. C., until they are needed by troops in the field. Upon telegraphic order from First Army authorities, shipments are made to the maneuver area through regulating stations, to unloading points at railheads near the front lines.

From railroads the food is transported to regimental truck heads still farther inland, and thence to company messes at the front.

Plans have been set up so that every unit gets a fresh supply of food every twenty-four hours. In this way, spoilage is practically non-existent and field kitchens are not required to keep up with large stores of food.

Mercury-Smuggling Plot Charged to Three Men

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Government has announced that three men appeared to be guilty of the recent attempt to smuggle contraband mercury out of Mexico aboard the Japanese steamship Azuma Maru.

The official bulletin said "it appeared those responsible" were Customs Agent Antonio Llorens, his employee, A. Z. Philips, and Customs Inspector Enrique Tinoco, but gave no details. The statement did not give the nationality of the men or say whether they had been arrested.

Lockheed-Vega Now Have 50,000 On $6,000,000 Monthly Pay Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif., Oct. 24—When John Paul la Buhn was hired by Lockheed yesterday he had the distinction of being the 50,000th employee engaged by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and Vega Airplane Company, and enabled the affiliated companies to get a new all-time record for the aircraft industry in this country.

It was the first time in the history of the industry that 50,000 employees were engaged by one organization solely in the manufacture of airplanes.

Lockheed today has 39,000 employees on its pay roll, while Vega has 11,000. One year ago, there were only 15,500 employed by the two companies, and 30,000 new employees have been hired since January of this year. Of this number more than 15,000 have been given pre-employment training and approximately 10,000 are now attending trade extension classes in the city schools of Burbank and Glendale.

More than $6,000,000 a month are now being distributed to this vast work force in the form of wages. The Lockheed-Vega organization is now supporting between 150,000 and 200,000 or an entire city the size of Long Beach, Calif.

In their all-out efforts to step up production for national defense and for the arming of the democracies, Lockheed-Vega will continue the hiring program for some months to come, the company stated.

Liquor Ban at Camps Proposed to Baptists

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Resolutions calling for a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages in or near military establishments and for subordination of patriotism to religion were presented yesterday to the 134th annual convention of New York State Baptists.

"Love of country must be qualified by the love of mankind; patriotism must be subordinate to religion and the cross must be above the flag" a proposed resolution read.

Senior Girl Scouts Get Defense Plan

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 24 (AP)—A new defense training program for senior Girl Scouts was announced at the convention of the National Council by Mrs. John M. Russell of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Russell, member of the national program committee, termed the plan to train girls for air raid and evacuation work "a challenging activity for the older girls in our organization."

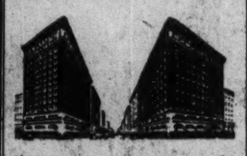
The girls will receive instruction in child care, food and nutrition, transportation and communication, shelter, clothing, and recreation.

Changes in the girls' uniforms and equipment to release defense materials were reported on by Mrs. Robert T. Swaine of New York, chairman of the organization's national equipment service committee.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

The Inter-Island Boat

THERE WAS A great bustle at the pier in Honolulu. As we drove along the waterfront, we could see the *S. S. Haleakala* lying in her berth—white and long and low like a river steamer, but the opposite of flat-bottomed, as befitted a craft which must carry several hundred passengers over the deep-sea channels between the islands of the Hawaiian archipelago.

It was hard to move through the squash of taxis, private cars, and scurrying porters. The wide gateway swarmed with *lei* sellers, Hawaiian women holding out great armloads of the floral wreaths. There were *leis* of white or pink carnations; flame-colored hibiscus; gardenia; *pikaki*—the name which is used instead of jasmine; the white crown flower, scentless and closely fitted; *maunalpa*, the tight lavender legume, likewise without odor; and, perhaps loveliest of all, the exquisite fragrant ginger blossom of white or cream or yellow. In a moment, our own neck was encircled with soft cool perfume, the touch of petals delicate under our cheek. In all the world, there is no more gracious custom than that of the flower *leis* with which the Island residents say: "Aloha."

* * *

The sweetness of flowers—our own, the *lei* sellers', and our fellow passengers'—followed us into the shed as we began to make our way toward the gangplank, pursuing the white back of the Japanese steward who bore our bags. The upper and lower decks were lined with people calling down farewells to their friends on the pier below. There was the usual laborious amiability which one finds when a ship pulls out: the mouthing of words to make one's friends understand; the bewildered shaking of heads and cupping of the ear; the repetition of a joke in pantomime; then comprehension, with beaming nods and seemly laughter. Never, however, had we seen so spontaneous a group as this—for most of the travelers were dark-skinned people. There were Japanese, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Chinese, Portuguese, and mixtures of white and dark blood in varied proportions. About them, moreover, there was that light-heartedness which strikes the newcomer in the Islands—the impression of happiness and friendliness which, superficial though it may be, is winning. Never have we found so many smiles, per capita, as in Hawaii. Watching those who hung over the rail, and those who craned up from the dock, we noticed that it was not only the faces which were smiling; the eyes smiled too. Most of all among those of Polynesian blood, there seemed some inner burnishing.

* * *

It was a gay scene. The crowd—both those who were going and those who were seeing them off—were dressed in their best. And their best, it seemed, was very colorful. Many a soft-eyed belle was clad in a plantation store's imitation of Hollywood. There were a few Japanese *kimonos* among elderly women; and, upon stout Hawaiian matrons, a few of the old-fashioned *holokus* whose floral shapelessness was held up in a tawny fist. On all the departing necks were from one to twenty *leis*; so that, as one stretched to look over the thick-packed shoulders, it was like gazing over a scented hedge of flowers.

At last the whistle blew. People shrieked and giggled and exchanged gestures to indicate the painful effect on their ears. The steamer started to edge away from the piles. Hands and handkerchiefs waved wildly. The noise of good-bys and alohas tripled and quadrupled. To one used to living in the Orient, it seemed, as always, extraordinary to hear nearly all the brown-skinned people of Hawaii speaking English together. A droll, clipped, half-pidgin English it was, hardly recognizable when heard at a distance; but English none the less. Japanese to Japanese, Chinese to Chinese, Filipino to Filipino, Hawaiian to Hawaiian—in public, at least, all seemed to take pride in expressing themselves in their own brand of Americanese.

* * *

Out in the harbor, with the cloudy green peaks moving past us over the climbing city, everyone scrambled around the piles of baggage to find their cabins, all facing the deck. It was a holiday week-end, and there were not nearly enough berths to go around. Many of the poorer Orientals had, instead, been assigned narrow mattresses which lay in a long line beside the rail on both the port and starboard decks. Here each person established his tiny oasis of ownership for the night. Outside our cabin door were a Japanese mother and two bright-eyed children, in a row.

As soon as we left the shelter of the port, and were out in the rough channel between the islands of Oahu and Molokai, most of the dark folk were silent for a time. Those on deck staggered as the ship rocked like a hobby-horse. Later we learned that this was one of the worst crossings of the year, with boisterous waves in the series of inter-island channels, despite a sunny sky. At any rate, for an hour or two, the charming exuberance was dulled. Those of us who went down into the dining-saloon jumped, startled, as occasional big breakers crashed against the portholes. Then, after dinner, the channel was past, and we were beginning to move into the shelter of the island of Molokai.

* * *

It was a lovely evening—of indistinguishable season, in the perpetual summer of the sub-tropic seas. A half-grown moon gave beauty to the dark shoreline beyond the silver water. Like all islands with high hills upon them, this was magic at night. Molokai, long and black and saddled between its ridges, passed by us with widely spaced clusters of lights, marking small hamlets and plantations.

Now all the voyagers were happy again. Happy, like children, with the important thrill of being on a steamer. Children ran joyously up and down. On the stern deck, young couples got acquainted, coyly jaunty, leaning on the rail or sitting in the steamer chairs. The plucked language was odd to overhear, but the content was that of shy shipboard flirtations all over the world.

In a little cleared space, there came the sound of two ukuleles strummed eagerly, and two Hawaiian girls and two young men began to do the *hula*. We could watch them clearly, under the unshaded light bulbs. We had never been attracted to Hawaiian music or dancing before, seen in a transplanted setting; but this was different—spontaneous, happy, young, and fresh-hearted. The girls were graceful, but the boys were still better. It was not often, the older people said, that one saw Hawaiian men doing the *hula*, especially in public. Watching the grinning faces and buoyant cadenced gestures, with the thump of feet and the vibrant hum of the strings, we were glad that they were doing it for us now. We could see, a little, how it must have been in the villages under the palms, a hundred years ago.

* * *

Molokai slipped from sight, and we were in a channel again—the one leading to the next island, Maui. Off on the opposite side we could see another hump of land—the smaller island of Lanai. Happily this stretch was shorter and milder than the first, and presently the stilled ukuleles began to murmur softly again to themselves, like drowsy birds at night. The handsome dark bulk of Maui appeared, sliding gradually under the moon; it made a black slice of highlands between the sky and the water. Presently a bouquet of lights sprang out against the hillside, spilling down into the harbor with long streaks like a vase of crystal water overturned. It was the small port of Lahaina, with palm trees creeping up the slope among the pale houses. The steamer anchored off-shore, and a tender came chugging to take off the disembarking passengers. There was an unreal shimmer about it—the little sub-tropic town, almost unseen except for its lights, their reflections polishing the dark sea.

Most of us went to bed after that. The long rows on the mattresses were still. All night the little ship pitched on the biggest channel of all, between Maui and the "Big Island" named Hawaii, and the choppy water on the windward side of the island.

* * *

We rose early and stepped out on deck. There, not far on the port side, was the great volcanic mountain, Mauna Kea, topped with clouds. Its lower slopes were strewn with plantations, the light green of sugar-cane flowing right down to the water. In a short time, we entered a wedge-shaped harbor, and the clean white town of Hilo shone out among the lush verdure. Here again was a pier, and many people with dark faces and bright dresses waving and calling, with *leis* hanging over their arms to be flung on the necks of their friends. And there, in a great arc over the sky, a giant rainbow repeated the colors of the crowd—spanning the blue bay, and the vast mountain, and the rain-clean town, and the little white steamer which had brought us to this happy landing.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TODAY—IN ANY WOOD—ANYWHERE: *A Photograph by Egone*

Light in the Darkness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE WHO say that the virtues of love, honesty, and compassion are handicaps in this seemingly cruel and ruthless world are accepting the unreliable and changeable suggestions of material reasoning. The understanding that man is not a material organism, but the expression of God, brings light into this seeming darkness. This understanding will prove that the aforementioned qualities should be cultivated as highly desirable.

"Man is God's reflection, needing no cultivation, but ever beautiful and complete." So we read on page 527 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The real or spiritual man includes all spiritual qualities; and he who accepts this fact realizes that good and worthy characteristics alone can make him a fit defender of his loved ones and of his country's honor and rights, for he knows that only in reflecting God can he prove his dominion over discordant circumstances.

In studying the history of Israel, we find that the moral attitude of the defenders of their freedom was of greater value than their numbers. In the story of Gideon's deliverance of Israel we read that from a large army only three hundred warriors were chosen. These champions of freedom and right, guided by God, good, the creator of all that is real and lasting, proved their dominion over the "host of Midian." As they obeyed God unflinchingly, doing what He commanded them to do, the claims of evil were destroyed, and harmony and peace were restored to the people.

The brutality and barbarity displayed in the world today are the outcome of the false belief that matter is at the disposal of men, and that it can at one time be relied upon to help and protect, but at other times it destroys. Yet this matter theory always fails; and those who understand real spiritual values are able to overcome the boasting claims of aggressive suggestion—fear, hate, and confusion. Lies, deceit, dishonesty, and materiality—the negative aspect—abound in darkness, while that which is true, good, and spiritual—the positive aspect—is the light which always proves enduring and inextinguishable.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, represents the highest idea of God, "a light to lighten the Gentiles" (Luke 2:32). Christ Jesus expressed love, purity, uprightness, integrity, compassion. He manifested courage, endurance, strength, and an unconquerable morale. How, otherwise, could he silently and courageously have faced the crucifixion? But the light of spiritual understanding made him victorious over the dark claims of the material senses, including death and the grave.

Spirit and matter are always at war. Goodness and immortality are at war with evil and mortality. Immortality can never be conquered by mortality; nor can good be vanquished by evil. Goodness and immortality are everlasting and unconquerable. Evil and mortality may parade as power, but they are merely false claims, trying to persuade mortals to believe in their reality and influence.

As one awakens to the true facts of being, to the presence, supremacy, continuity, and indestructibility of God, good, he receives the light of spiritual understanding, together with the power to claim his birthright as a child of God. Even in the face of seeming odds one may know that this light is always within him, and that the real man is spiritual, indestructible, immortal. Material beliefs vanish before the understanding of God and of man as His reflection.

The strength of a country depends upon the strength of its people. Real strength is found in the acceptance and manifestation of the power of God. So-called mortal mind falsely claims to be powerful, but its power is delusive, unreal, and unreliable. All that is real and true exists in and of God, good, and is demonstrable.

When the light of spiritual understanding shines out into the darkness of material illusions, their destruction is ensured. A hymn, which is sung in Christian Science churches the world over, declares,

"All power is given unto our Lord,
On Him we place reliance."

And each verse closes with these assuring words, "His kingdom is forever." This, indeed, is the light which dispels the seeming darkness of human existence, and man's existence as a child of God becomes apparent.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Światło w ciemnościach

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CI KTÓRZY TWIERDZĄ że zalety miłości, uczciwości i litości są przeszkodami w tym pozornie okrutnym i bezlitosnym świecie przyjmują niepewne i zmienne podszepty materjalnego rozumowania. Zrozumienie prawdy że człowiek nie jest organizmem materjalnym lecz wyrazem Boga rzuca światło w tą ciemność. To zrozumienie dowiedzie, że zalety powyżej wymienione powinniśmy kultywować, gdyż są one wysoce pożądane.

„Człowiek jest odbiciem Boga, nie potrzebującym doskonalenia, pozostającym stale pięknym i doskonałym." Tak czytamy na str. 527 podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św.) napisanego przez Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Prawdziwy, duchowy człowiek zawiera w sobie wszystkie duchowe zalety; a ten który przyjmuje ten fakt rozumie że jedynie dobre i zacne cechy mogą uczynić go godnym obrońcą tych którzy są mu drodzy i kraju jego honoru i praw, gdyż wie że jedynie przez odzwierciadlanie Boga może on dowieść swoją władzę nad nieharmonijnemi warunkami.

Studjując historję Izraela, znajdujemy że moralne stanowisko obronicieli jego wolności było większej wagi niż ich liczebność. W opowieści o wyzwoleniu Izraela przez Gideona, czytamy że z wielkiej armji wybrano tylko trzystu żołnierzy. Ci szampioni wolności i prawa, kierowani przez Boga, dobro, twórcę wszystkiego tego co jest prawdziwe i trwałe, wykazali swoją władzę nad „zastępami Midian." Oni to bez wzdrygnienia usłuchali Boga, czyniąc cokolwiek On im rozkazał, a przez to zniszczone zostały siły złego, a pokój i zgodność przywrócone zostały ludziom.

Brutalność i barbarzyńskość wykazywane w świecie dzisiaj są wynikiem fałszywej wiary że materja jest do usług człowieka, i że może ona w jednej chwili pomagać i chronić, a w drugiej chwili—niszczyć. A jednak ta teorja materjalna zawsze załamuje się i zawodzi; a ci którzy rozumieją prawdziwe duchowe wartości zdolni są pokonać chełpliwe pretensje agresywnej sugestji — zdolni są pokonać bojaźń, nienawiść i zamieszanie. Kłamstwa, oszukaństwo, nieuczciwość i materjalność — widok negatywny — obfitują w ciemność, podczas gdy to co jest prawdziwem, dobrem i duchowem — widok pozytywny — jest światłem które zawsze pozostaje trwającym i nieugaszalnym.

Chrystus Jezus, Wskaziciel drogi, przedstawia najwyższy ideał Boga, „światło któreby oświeciło niewierzących" (Św. Łukasz 2:32). Chrystus Jezus wyrażał miłość, czystość, prostotę, prawość, współczucie. On objawiał odwagę, wytrwałość, siłę, i niepokonalną moc duchową. Inaczej jakżesz mógłby był odważnie i w cichości przetrwać ukrzyżowanie? Oto światło duchowego zrozumienia dało mu zwycięstwo nad ciemnemi pretensjami zmysłów materjalnych, między nimi śmierć i grób.

Duch i materjalność toczą ciągłą walkę ze sobą. Dobroć i nieśmiertelność toczą wojnę ze złem i śmiertelnością. Nieśmiertelności nigdy nie pokona śmiertelność; ani też nie pokona dobra zło. Dobroć i nieśmiertelność są wiecznemi i niepokonalnemi. Zło i śmiertelność mogą udawać władzę, lecz są to tylko fałszywe pretensje, starające się namówić śmiertelników do wiary w ich prawdziwość i wpływowość.

W miarę jak jasnemi stają się dla nas prawdziwe fakty istnienia, a więc obecność, wyższość, ciągłość i niezniszczalność Boga, dobra, otrzymujemy światło duchowego zrozumienia, wraz z siłą do upomnienia się o nasze dziedzictwo, jako dzieci Boga. Nawet w obliczu pozornych przeszkód możemy pozostać pewnymi że to światło zawsze w nas świeci, i że prawdziwy człowiek jest duchowo niezniszczalnym, nieśmiertelnym. Materjalne wierzenia znikają przed tym zrozumieniem Boga i człowieka jako Jego odbicia.

Siła narodu zależy od siły jego ludności. Prawdziwą siłę znajdujemy w przyjęciu i objawianiu siły Boga. Tak zwany śmiertelny umysł fałszywie wnosi pretensje jakoby był potężnym, lecz siła jego jest zwodnicza, nierealna i niegodna zaufania. Wszystko to co jest prawdziwe i istotne istnieje w Bogu i jest z Boga, dobra, i jest dowodnym.

Gdy światło duchowego zrozumienia zaświeci w pośród ciemności iluzji materjalnych, ich zniszczenie jest zapewnione. Pewien ulubiony hymn, śpiewany w świątyniach Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej poprzez świat cały, tak mówi,

„Wszelka moc jest tobie dana, Panie,
W Tobie pokładamy pełne zaufanie."

I każdy wiersz hymnu kończy się temi zapewniającemi słowami, „Królestwo Jego trwa na wieki." To, doprawdy, jest tym światłem które rozprasza pozorną ciemność ludzkiego istnienia, a rozjaśnia i czyni widocznem człowieka istnienie jako dziecko Boga.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Flamingos in the Snow

MAGALLANES, this province at the end of the world, is said to have possibilities for mining, but most of them are still untried. It is only here and there that they have bored and dug a little, but that there is coal is a fact and, indeed, they have quarried serviceable coal for a score of years or more. The mine to which we were going was one of the oldest and produced the better coal of the two which at that time were being worked. To make up for this it lay the farthest away from Magallanes and this involved our making a trip lasting twenty-four hours through Jerome Channel, Otway Channel, Fitz-Roy Channel, and Skyring Water, so that we saw a considerable portion of the north-western archipelago, which acted as a sort of overture to our later voyages in the west and south. In the town of Magallanes we had been in the centre of Tierra del Fuego's civilization, in the heart of this wool-producing and mercantile country, but now we were to skirt the edge of the desolate parts, going along the frontier between the known and the unknown, and to get a foretaste of the future. . . .

Like all the other small channels down here, Jerome Channel is a valley in the Andes Chain, into which the sea has forced its way. The mountains tower sheer up on either side and an anchor gropes in vain for bottom a few yards from the shore. The mountains are high here and the snow line runs as though drawn with a ruler half-way up the mountain sides. Below it grow dark woods of evergreens and above it lies the white virgin snow, so white that it hurts your eyes to look at it, so immaculate that no foot, either of man or beast, has ever set its mark upon it. . . .

The farther out we sailed into Otway, the smaller became the mountains on either side, till finally they were mere heights and the country took on another character, became pampa with grass and bushes and a solitary wood here and there. . . . The pampa to the north-east is so low lying that you do not see any land at all till you are a few miles away, when a yellow-green border gleams where the lake stops and Fitz-Roy Channel forms the only way out to the north. Fitz-Roy Channel is about ten miles long, its banks are low pampas between which runs a whirling stream, which at the height of the ebb and flood tides has a speed of up to eight knots, making navigation rather a dangerous affair. Shoals and rocks were strewn about the channel, but our captain had done this trip more than three hundred times, so that he knew the channel like the back of his hand. He pointed towards the low bank and there we saw a sight which it will be difficult to forget.

A flock of resplendent, rose-coloured flamingos, with bowed heads were standing philosophizing on their red legs, against a background of new fallen snow. These flamingos are one of the great natural curiosities of Tierra del Fuego. The parrots are another and a third are the humming-birds which riot in the summer woods and suck honey from the few poor flowers. No one understands why nature should ever have had the strange caprice of planting these delicate tropical birds in the midst of this waste of snow and ice. You just have to accept the fact of their presence, but it takes some time to get used to it. There are certainly not many places where you can meet a penguin and a humming-bird in the same day.—From "Journey to the World's End," by HAKON MIELCHE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

New Maple

How rapidly the maple tree
That had not seen the sun
Produced its brilliant greenery
When the spring had come,
But autumn's flag is furling down
And all the leaves are bright with stain,
And there's the maple's crimson gown
Back upon the earth again.
The scarlet spilling maple tree
That never saw the frost
Sits with some disparagement
Now the leaves are lost,
Thinking how its branch shall fare
When not a leaf can grow,
All unaware its boughs shall wear
The regal white of snow.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Over One Joint of Beef

COUNTRY HOUSE-AGENTS appeared to know exactly what we wanted. In the morning, they seemed to be charming rustic fellows with twigs in their hair, but by evening they had turned into city touts who didn't know a cottage from a pork chop. Our search seemed to be hopeless. We combed Surrey, Kent, Essex, the Chiltern hills and upper Thames valley, but didn't find anything that suited us. We only had just enough money for a small cottage but naturally we wanted it to have one decent-sized room, to be away from all traffic and in an absolute paradise of woodland or meadow. In fact, we wanted what everybody else wants.

We would still be looking for our cottage today (for although we can afford more now, our tastes have not changed) but . . . I made up my mind . . . to put our problem to Clough. As an architect, he knows more about how to live in the English country than anyone alive today, I should think. . . . Clough got out a map of London and its near counties and we stared at it rather blankly. I shall never forget the moment when he looked at Amabel and said: "D'you think they'll do?" Amabel said: "Yes, I think they'll do." They were talking about their own cottage somewhere in Surrey. Clough had built it himself, and he and his family had spent many summers in it. They were all very fond of it still; nevertheless Portmeirion was springing up and the family were likely to spend more and more of their time in Wales. So the cottage in Surrey was unused and for sale, but only to someone who they thought would suit it.

A short description of the place made me shake like a leaf and fly to the telephone. I got on to Charles as the curtain had dropped at Wyndham's. I remember I talked economically like a telegram: "Come at once Clough's party thatched log cabin 28 miles London 625 feet up heart of wild woods bracken up to front door two miles nearest village no water no light pine trees bluebells." Charles arrived, and we arranged to go and see the place next day.

As we walked with Clough through lanes and copses towards the wood (there was no road to it) there was never any question or doubt in our minds that we had found our country home. . . . It was very exciting to be walking towards what we knew for certain was the place where we were going to live, although we had never seen it. It was a warm, early spring day, and we had sat among wild anemones and had a picnic lunch: a lunch which Clough brought consisting of cold beef sandwiches made from the roast that they had had at the previous night's dinner party. So soon was it after our first talk that the deal was completed over one joint of beef as it were.—From "Charles Laughton and I," by ELSA LANCHESTER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Behind the Labor Front ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

It is not often that so many separate issues come to a head in one controversy as in that revolving round the low bid of the Currier Lumber Company to construct 300 defense housing units in Wayne, Mich. The contract has been withheld from the Currier Company so far on the advice of Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management in charge of labor policies.

Here are some of the conflicts aroused in this bitterly argued case: American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations rivalry; the internal schism within C. I. O. with John L. Lewis (whose brother is head of the C. I. O. construction unit which organized the Currier Company) on one side and Mr. Hillman on the other; the widening split among the Government's own housing executives; the debate over pre-fabrication as against old-fashioned methods of building, and the issue of the Administration's whole labor policy. These various disputes account for the crowded Senate caucus room, at which the whole matter is being aired before the Truman Committee investigating defense, and for the frequently raised and angry voices heard there over the loud-speaking system.

It is not easy to simplify and condense the elements of the controversy into a short explanation. Here, it seems, there is room for reasonable and conscientious men to reach different judgments. It will be only a very prejudiced observer, we think, who will find the solution easy. As a matter of fact, the question involves profound matters of policy, and a highly explosive situation.

The Currier Company, after a period of alleged anti-union activity, signed up unexpectedly and recently with the C. I. O. construction unit led by A. D. ("Denny") Lewis, who looks like a rather smudged reprint of his famous brother. The Currier Company thereupon offered a bid for the defense contract, and undercut all its competitors. Its low bid would save the Government a sum estimated variously at between $200,000 to $400,000 if Patrick J. Currier got the contract. Judging the thing by any ordinary standards, this apparently bona fide low bid, from a seemingly responsible company, which is dealing with a labor organization, should be taken. But Mr. Hillman says "No!"

His reasons are as follows:

The Government seeks peace in the labor world. It is intent on beating Hitler, not in precipitating clashes between jealous labor rivals.

An explosive labor situation exists in Detroit. President Roosevelt has already attacked "raiding" of one union by another. For a good many years the A. F. of L. craft unions have dominated the construction field. The Government would like, above everything else, to keep the rival unions on their own side of the fence. Mr. Hillman charges the Lewis outfit with attempting a "raid." It has been condemned by one of the big C. I. O. units in the Ford plant for trouble-making, and it has many appearances of being a small, spite union.

In a word, and to put it with an uncomfortable bluntness from which Mr. Hillman seemed to shrink in his testimony before the Senate committee, he believed, on the basis of 30 years' knowledge of labor relations, that this particular contract, if awarded to the C. I. O.-Currier combination (which he strongly hinted were engaged in a "deal") would precipitate a fire-rate labor battle. It would, he apprehended, not only upset the delicate Detroit situation, where hundreds of millions of dollars of defense contracts are involved, but it might impair the national stabilization agreement drawn up between the Government agencies and the A. F. of L. building trade groups, in which the union agreed to forego double-time for overtime, and to accept time-and-a-half, and made other monetary concessions.

Now it may be at once charged that Mr. Hillman is a labor "appeaser," that he is following a pusillanimously weak course, and that, as one of the Truman Committee Senators indignantly cried out, the Government is "bending its knee" to the threat of union violence. He charged that the Administration is a "labor government" and that Mr. Hillman is its representative.

That perhaps is a reasonable charge to make from one approach, and we have no doubt that it will be the conclusion reached by many. But there in another approach to the matter, and it can be held by people who are equally reasonable and conscientious. That is that America's first job at present is to beat Hitler, and that from a practical view, if not from an idealistic one, it would be better to let sleeping dogs lie.

The real fault in the situation is the preposterous split between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Both claim to have the workers' interest at heart, yet some members of each would rather fly at each others' throats than fight the foreign enemies of democracy. The split between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. is a tragic matter, but it is a real question, whether it is better to stop everything and settle that matter now than to get on with the defense effort. Mr. Hillman makes no bones about his own stand. He is in a terribly uncomfortable personal position. He is head of a big C. I. O. union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The C. I. O. convention lies just ahead, and he will be under vehement attack by the Lewis forces. Yet he is supporting an A. F. of L. union in this contest, in the hope of labor peace.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

Rehabilitation à la United States ..... *By Omar Ranney*

We admire the British for their rehabilitative powers, their undaunted teamwork and inspired efficiency in getting things back in order again after the Nazi bombers nave paid a visit. What would America do under similar circumstances? Could we, for one thing, do as well as the British in getting big industrial plants back into operation if an enemy were to bring destruction?

Cleveland has just seen what American industry can do on that score. The fact that no enemy bombers figured in the case makes little difference. What happened might just as well have been caused by incendiary bombs. Actually, it was spontaneous combustion that set off a fire in the National Bronze & Aluminum Company plant in Cleveland on Sept. 30. It was a big fire—a $2,225,000 fire. Most of Cleveland's fire-fighting equipment had to be called out, and when the blaze had swept the block-long plant there was little left but twisted steel girders and charred lumber.

There had been big fires before in Cleveland. The difference this time was that the men and women who worked in the plant, and the men who directed its operations, were not just thinking of how much had been lost in dollars and cents. From the conversation that passed between employees who stood along the fire lines watching firemen play streams of water on flames that shot 40 and 50 feet in the air, you could tell they were thinking of what the national defense program would lose if National Bronze didn't, somehow, get back into production again.

Many were thinking of an airplane factory out in California that was depending on them for fuselage castings; they were thinking of important contracts the company had for castings for Rolls-Royce airplane engines, castings for parts of gun turrets and diesel engines and tank transmissions.

There before them were smoking ruins. Someone said: "It's a total loss." It looked it. The fire had spread fast. Officials of the company, though, didn't dwell on that. They had one objective; that was to get back into operation. Firemen were still fighting the flames when the officials began laying their plans. They found there was going to be plenty of co-operation. Immediately the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce volunteered its services. Other companies came forward with offers of assistance. Workmen and foremen began planning how they were going to start salvage operations as soon as the girders had cooled.

At dawn the day after the fire a crew of 50 was on the job, doing preliminary cleanup work. More workers followed. They loaded trucks with office equipment that had escaped damage. They cleaned and repaired scorched machinery. They shoveled debris. Temporary offices were established in a downtown office building. The officials went to work with a will. They called in a contracting firm. Their orders were: "Fix up the plant as fast as you can."

The district office of the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management went into action, obtaining high priority ratings for all the machinery and equipment needs of the company.

The contractors got on the telephone. In the space of a few hours their office force made several hundred telephone calls—to trucking concerns, electricians, lumber dealers, steel warehouses, union business agents and others. Building trades workmen—busy on jobs, and booked up far ahead—had to be pried loose. Telegrams went out. Arrangements were made to flood light the fire-swept plant, for its rehabilitation was going to be accomplished by working around the clock. Orders were placed for materials, to be delivered night and day.

Then the repair crew went to work. Three hundred and twenty men had been hired, practically over night. They sized up the plant that was "a total loss," and resolved to rebuild it in record time. Out came the twisted girders. Forward went hurry-up orders to the steel warehouses and to the fabricators. Into the ruined plant went new girders, and steel workers riveted them into place. Work went at a fast pace. Then came an unexpected obstacle—driving rain. But there was a way to meet that. Raincoats. The contractors rushed around town and bought 120 of them. The work continued.

On the morning of Oct. 6—just six days after the fire—Clevelanders rubbed their eyes. The spirit of national defense had performed a feat of magic. National Bronze & Aluminum was back in operation. Forty-five thousand square feet of the plant had been made ready for production. Carpenters were still working on the roof as the first casting was poured. It was an aluminum housing for a pump to go in a submarine.

The workers cheered.

To Change the Subject:

New York, City for Youth ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

Children have moved into the Metropolitan Museum of Art and taken possession. This reads like the headline on a new story of aggression, but, happily, it is, instead, a pleasant reminder that New York is a City of Promise for youth. Children have long been welcome guests at the Metropolitan—and other museums in the metropolis—walking subduedly as though aware that they are there on tolerance, inquiring of grave uniformed guards the way to the dinosaur exhibit . . . or the hall of armor. . . .

But this new penetration is different from anything that has gone before. The Metropolitan's new Junior Museum is the children's very own—five first floor rooms in the southwest corner of the building, where—reversing a sign one sees occasionally, "Children admitted only when accompanied by an adult"—adults will be admitted only when accompanied by children.

The children's enthusiastic acceptance of this new privilege was very evident on the opening day, Oct. 16, as they considered attentively an exhibit of sculpture and pictures relating to Greek athletics; read aloud some of the shorter items in a journal that recaptured the spirit of life in America in the 17th and early 18th Centuries; sat expectantly in the auditorium awaiting a motion picture program, and took time off at noon to open lunch boxes and raid the contents in a bright, attractive dining-room that is part of the Junior Museum.

While these exciting events are going on at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, far to the south and east—on Thirty-second Street, near First Avenue—children are being welcomed this fall into a building that since before the turn of the century has been a milk station, but is now a library for young people.

This attractively remodelled building houses the first public library in New York City devoted entirely to children and young people up to the age of 21. It is the Nathan Straus Library. While the turmoil of East Side traffic surges outside, the keynote of the work within its book-lined walls is that books are a natural and essential part of life.

Chat for a few moments with the librarian, Miss Margaret C. Scoggin, and any idea you may have entertained about the cloistered atmosphere that should surround a library will be dispelled. Miss Scoggin and Miss Mabel Williams, Superintendent of Work With Schools for the New York Public Library system, who has had a large share in the work of starting this new branch, are quite clear on this point.

Young people should go from life to books and from books back to life.

Stay away from New York for a while, and then go back for a visit, and you may find, as I do, that this preoccupation with the future of youth is one of the city's most lovable traits. To a visitor, emerging from one of its busy railroad stations or crowded piers, the pattern of its activities seems to be a criss-cross of darting taxis, delivery wagons and trucks, smart buses, and hastening pedestrians, against a backdrop of pyramiding concrete and stone, flashing electric signs and the hum of motors and snorts of impatient horns. Overpoweringly adult, brittle, over-sophisticated seems this aspect of the big hurrying metropolis.

But beneath this shell that has crystallized around its vast commercial and industrial activities, one finds the real heart of New York. And to one whose recollections of New York march along a perspective of nearly 40 years, it always seems that the heart of New York beats for youth.

California Prison Plan Engenders Chilean Good Will

'Alco' rehabilitation system becomes instrument of friendship between two western nations.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
California

Chilean officials have become so interested in California's "Alco plan" for rehabilitating prisoners through an honor system of work on highways that the United States Government and the Rockefeller Institute are considering an exchange of Chilean and United States penologists as a means not only of improving Chile's prison conditions but also as a means of improving relations between the two countries.

Widely recognized as a humanitarian measure of great success, the "Alco plan," developed by Julian H. Alco of San Francisco, for 14 years Director of California Prisons and former Acting Warden of San Quentin State Prison, is receiving such wide acclaim in South America that it has become a major instrument of good will in the hands of the United States Government in these times of international stress.

The California plan became known to Chile's penologists and highest officials, including President Aguirre, when Mr. Alco visited that country the past summer. In company with his daughter, Miss Dorel Alco, and her friend, Miss Louise Brewer of Kennett Square, Pa., both students at The Principia, Elsah, Ill., Mr. Alco expected to tour South America privately. Long interested in prisons and an expert on prison management, he wished to see the work done in South American prisons as he had studied those in continental Europe, including Spain.

Public Attention

What originated as a private trip soon became of official concern to Chile and the United States, when Chile's Director of Criminology, Dr. Israel Drapkin S., and the Chilean Director-General of Prisons, Ernesto Velasco V., learned of the honor system introduced in California by Mr. Alco in 1923 and requested him to provide them with complete details.

The California plan appeared so plausible to the Chilean officials that they requested Mr. Alco to explain it to Domingo Godoy, Minister of Justice, acting as President Aguirre's representative. In his recent message to the Chilean Congress, President Aguirre incorporated details of the California system in requesting $2,500,000 as a copper tax to finance a public works program during the next three years which would have as its objective rehabilitation of Chile's convicts.

California has used its rehabilitative system for prisoners since 1923, when the State Legislature passed a law which Mr. Alco prepared in line with his long experience. The plan provided that prisoners live free of any physical restriction in road camps and that they work daily on the highways. A wage paid each prisoner provides him with living expenses and savings. If he has dependents on public relief some of his earnings go to help them.

No Chains or Guards

Although prisoners are not chained and there are no fences or armed guards at the road camps or with the crews, only a small percentage of prisoners escape. At the end of a day's work men are free to amuse themselves, go fishing if they desire.

Secret of the California plan is that the road camp is assessed the cost of a reward for a prisoner who escapes—$200—and the men in the camp must make up the reward. It is to the prisoners' advantage to keep would-be escapers as well as themselves in line. Furthermore, an additional penalty of five years is added to an escaper's sentence.

So much for penalties.

Under the Alco plan a prisoner's sentence is commuted three days for every two days spent at work on highways. This figures up to a year's commutation for each eight months' labor.

Not only has the Alco plan saved California money and helped it secure highways, it has met a need in overcrowded prisons and it has helped rehabilitate men through the honor system and hard labor. Men are prepared to return to society and the necessity of work when sentences are commuted.

Inspection by Alco

It is this plan which has attracted the enthusiastic interest of high Chile officialdom. As he visited Chilean prisons, Mr. Alco was given complete access to the institutions, a privilege rarely accorded visitors from the United States. This was in recognition of his accomplishment in prison work in California. After his visit he was asked to comment on the prisons. Rather than soft-pedaling what he thought, he spoke bluntly and described what he had seen as "medieval."

The Californian's bluntness did not disturb the Chileans, but it did cause them to ask him what he would do. "We have no money," they said. It was pointed out that there was a will to correct prison conditions but that methods were lacking and so was money. After giving the question some thought and returning to the prisons for further study, Mr. Alco recommended that Chile adopt the same plan which California has utilized for more than 17 years. He pointed out that the climate in Chile is favorable like that of California.

As a result of these recommendations made by Mr. Alco, Dr. Drapkin was named to investigate the California system completely with the objective of putting it into effect in Chile.

Before he left South America, Mr. Alco had received letters of gratitude from three of Chile's officials.

The first is from Domingo Godoy, Minister of Justice. He wrote:

"For many years we have been studying the need to improve the conditions of our jails, prisons, and penitentiaries and to introduce new forms in the treatment of delinquency.

"As far as I can realize, the system of "roads-building camps" that you had the opportunity to establish in California since 1923, could be introduced in Chile. This moves me to ask you to be so kind as to complete the information you gave us, with all sort of reports, statistics and other materials useful, and if it is possible, to help us in the previous steps in this matter. . . ."

A letter from Dr. Drapkin was equally optimistic, and suggested:

"As you have noticed, while you were here, practically everything regarding penitentiary and jail problems, is to be done, and I look forward to the day I could be able to make a trip to the States and study there not only the Alco System but all others. It shows me that a trip to your country would be of great interest on this kind of problem, regarding especially parole and probation, that must be of great help here in Chile, where we have so many not dangerous delinquents, whose permanence in our jails and penitentaries is more evil than good."

The third letter came from Señor Velasco:

". . . I believe that we will be able to introduce in Chile, in a very large manner, your system of 'roads-building camps' and reproduce in our country the wonderful achievements you had in California. . . ."

Claude Bowers, United States Ambassador to Chile, became so interested in Mr. Alco's plan and the interest expressed by Chilean officials that he discerned that it was an important good-will measure between the United States and Chile. He discussed the plan with Mr. Alco at a tea at the Embassy and submitted a report to Washington. The Ambassador pointed out, according to Mr. Alco, that many so-called "good-will" moves by the United States had the opposite effect in Latin America.

On his return to the United States Mr. Alco informed the Inter-American Department of the Rockefeller Institute of the enthusiasm in Chile over his plan of prison reform. He outlined his plan to the Department, pointing out that its humanitarian aspects make it an ideal instrument for good neighboring between the United States and Chile. Since Brazilian officials also expressed their utmost enthusiasm for the plan, it is believed that its effect in Latin America will be widespread.

The Rockefeller organization immediately informed John M. Clark, Director of the Health and Security Division of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Office of Emergency Management, who immediately went to work on the project.

Mr. Alco suggested to him that the United States Government invite three Chileans to visit the States for a period of at least 30 days, much of the time being spent in California. He suggested then that a commission of three from the United States should visit Chile and help the Chileans inaugurate their reforms.

Chilean officials asked Mr. Alco if he would agree to head such a commission and Mr. Alco assented.

Dr. Drapkin then indicated that when the exchange plan was arranged, he would himself come to the United States, bringing his wife, who is also a student of prisons and his assistant. A member of the Chilean highway engineering department would also be chosen.

In the States Mr. Alco is making arrangements to get together an adequate group of technical men who understand prison road camps and highway building for the prospective visit to Chile.

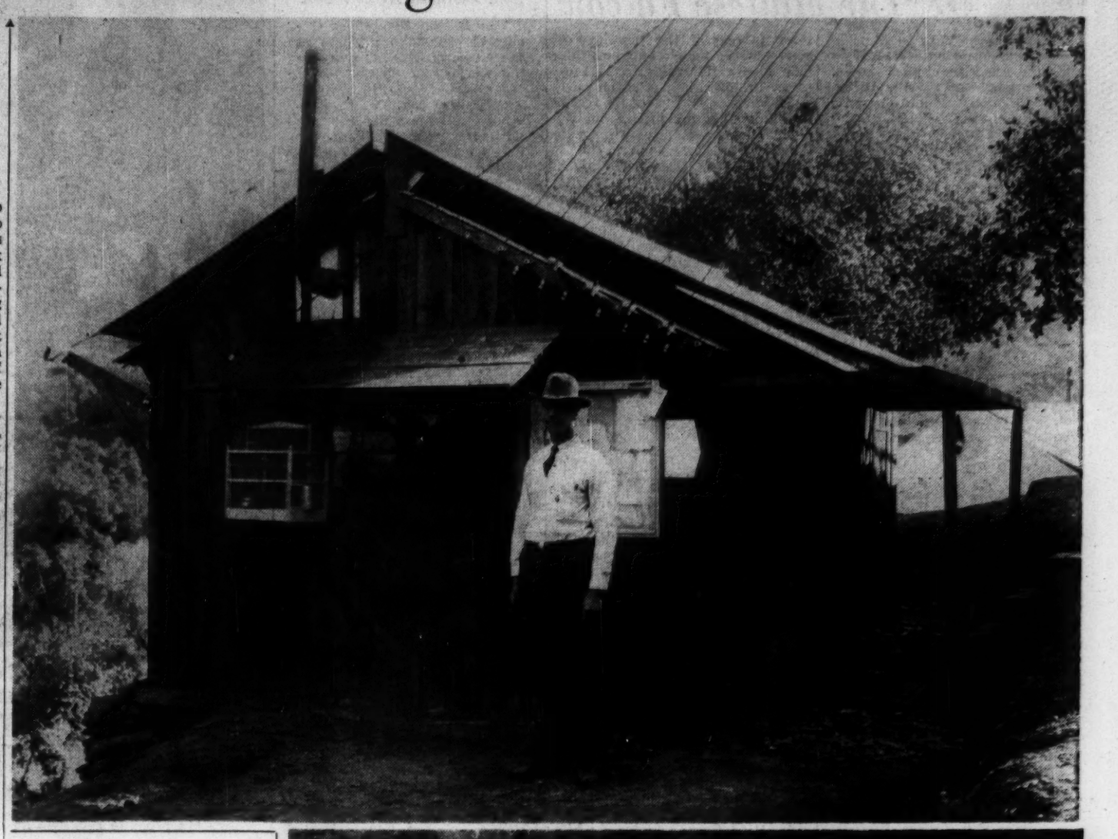
Immediately following the Alco visit to Chile, President Aguirre addressed the Chilean Congress in part as follows, in requesting $2,500,000 for public works in assisting prisoners:

"Members of Congress are aware that our penitentiary regimen is not in accordance with the requirements of a system in agreement with the social finality of the punishment. Economical reasons have so far prevented our penitentiary and re-educational establishments from conforming to the modern standards which science would provide for the organs of society's defense against crime. The bill provides for resources which contemplate the construction of a modern penitentiary in Santiago and similar establishments elsewhere; the creation of penal colonies, which would represent a serious effort to renew our practice in this matter and the establishment of homes for minors at several convenient points of the Republic."

Throughout South America Mr. Alco and his daughter and friend received outstanding attention, and the newspapers devoted important space to Mr. Alco's system of rehabilitating prisoners.

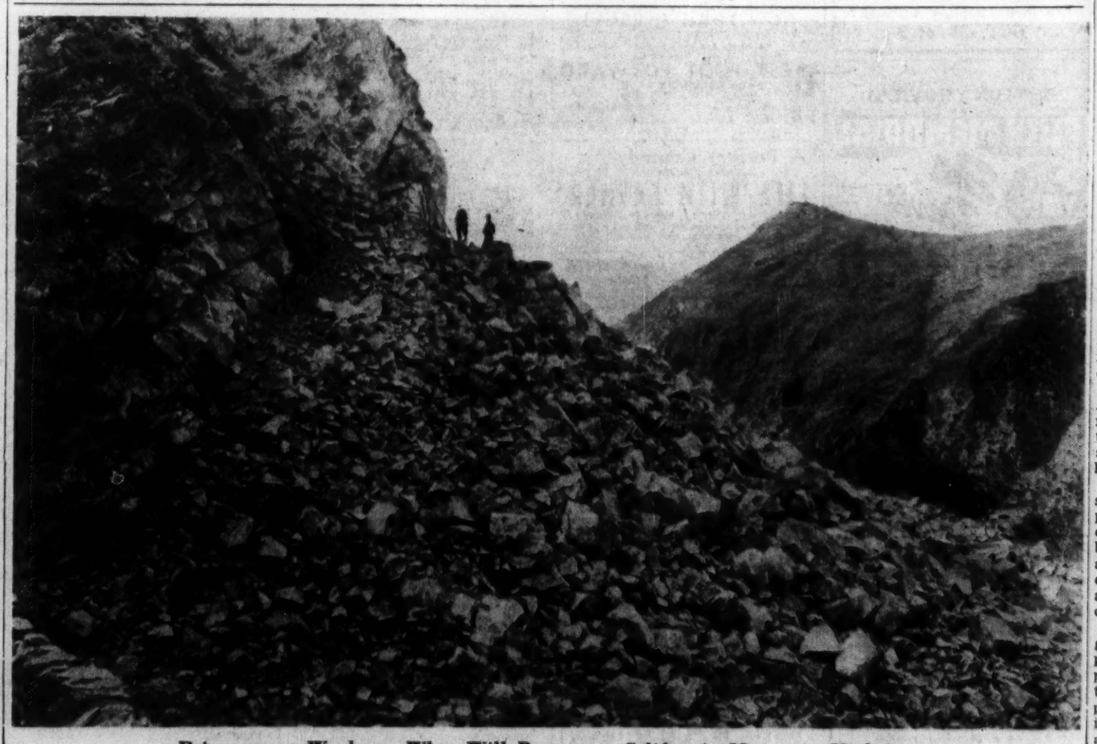
Articles were syndicated and spread throughout Chile on the prison system, and newspapermen of Chile consulted Mr. Alco on the best way to prepare the public for a change in the prison system. He explained that the press could play an important part in the success of the proposed new program.

Importance of the proposed program, as Mr. Alco sees it, is that a permanent program of friendship is provided between high officials of the United States and Chile, a program in which the United States is trying to help a sister republic, and is appearing in Chile as a humanitarian nation.



Prison Camp Extraordinary

The unarmed officer above is the sergeant in charge of a large band of California State prisoners. The unfortified collection of tents to the right is his prison camp. The accompanying story tells how this method of rehabilitating prisoners without benefit of bullets or bars is spreading to Latin America.



Prisoners at Work on What Will Become a California Mountain Highway

Screen News in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

John Huston as Director Of 'The Maltese Falcon'

Those whose tastes in films include an appetite for strong melodramatic meat should be satisfied with Warners' new serving of "The Maltese Falcon," which opened at the Metropolitan Thursday. It is not a picture for the young or the sensitive. It is brutal and hard-bitten, a grim and ironic but absorbing thriller. Its characters register not more than a shadow of commendable feeling among them as the story progresses, and one regards their deserved defeat with neither regret nor sympathy.

John Huston, a film writer of note, makes his debut as a director with "The Maltese Falcon." Working from his own script, he has done an extraordinarily skillful job. Characters in crime plays have become increasingly to be regarded as merely mechanical necessities for advancing the plot. Not so with this film. The excitement of the story remains. But Mr. Huston has given it values in character terms.

Consciously or not, Dashiell Hammett went back to Chaucer for the basic pattern of his tale about some crooks and a private detective all met in a dark contest over the acquisition of a fabulous, jewel-encrusted falcon. It will be remembered that the treachery which motivated Chaucer's three rogues was a scheme on the part of each to murder the other two and keep the treasure for himself. All three perished. Mr. Hammett likewise gives us a set of characters, each of whom, without scruple, would willingly destroy any or all of his fellow criminals for the sake of the Maltese Falcon.

Samuel Spade differs from the others only in that he, as a private detective, is—though he does not know it at first—engaged by one of the robbers to help trick the others. The perils which surround him the instant he takes a $500 retaining fee from Miss Wonderly, alias Brigid O'Shaughnessy, multiply as he encounters Cairo, the Egyptian; Gutman, the fat man; Wilmer, the pale and miserable gunman. The fact that the police suspect Spade of murdering his partner completes the circumstances which box up the sleuth like a Chinese puzzle.

Save for one gratuitous piece of brutality, "The Maltese Falcon" accomplishes everything legitimately enough on its own terms, excellently assisted by music, photography, lighting, scenic effects, and acting. Humphrey Bogart gives an immensely effective portrayal of Spade, whose cynicism and brutality are touched somewhere with a troubling integrity. Or perhaps it is only self-preservation. Sidney Greenstreet, making his first motion picture appearance, is magnificent as Gutman, whose menacing jocularity does not conceal his villainy. There are other exceptional performances by Mary Astor as the girl, Peter Lorre as the sadly distressed Egyptian, Lee Patrick as Spade's tough but kind-hearted secretary, and Elisha Cook, Jr., as a frustrated killer. Gladys George, Barton McLane, Ward Bond, and Jerome Cowan make serviceable appearances.

A rubber plantation serves as background for the plot of "Law in the Tropics," the companion feature on the program. The story is one of the marriage of convenience, which blossoms into true love and loyalty in 78 minutes. In this imprint, the wife helps her husband to secure recognition for his invention, and the husband, later, stands by his wife when he discovers that she is wanted by the police of the U. S. A. on suspicion of murder. The film concludes as the couple sail for America, where the wife is to stand trial. Constance Bennett, Jeffrey Lynn, and Mona Maris are among the principal players.

Symphony to Honor Dvorak Next Week

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will take its part at the concerts of next week in the world-wide observance of the centenary of the birth of Antonín Dvořák. Dr. Koussevitzky will open the concerts with the "Carnival" of the Czech composer. Ruth Posselt will appear as soloist in the Violin Concerto. The second half of the program will consist of the Symphony in E minor, "From the New World."

Monty Woolley Returns In Triumph to Hollywood

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

With the making of "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by Warner Brothers, Monty Woolley is now added to a long list of persons who have come to Hollywood, failed to realize their ambitions, gone away, and returned at last, famous. Will Rogers did, and Jean Arthur, and Lou Costello, and dozens of others.

The son of a well-to-do hotel owner, Mr. Woolley went to Yale, served in the army during the first World War, and returned to Yale to become an assistant professor of dramatics. In 1927, when Yale brought in Dr. Baker and his 47 Workshop from Harvard, Mr. Woolley resigned.

He tried Broadway for a while, acted in small parts, and staged several minor productions. But he was far from being what is called a conspicuous success.

His entry into Hollywood, about 1928, wasn't very auspicious either. He had his beard, so he got all the jobs he wanted. But they weren't jobs to lead to roles such as the one he has in "The Man Who Came to Dinner." He played ministers, judges, professors, foreign delegates to important conventions, usually with one or two lines to speak, generally immaculately dressed in tails or morning coat. He was not happy about it, but it was a living. When he was used as a funny man for Jack Benny to push into swimming pools, and was told by Director Michael Curtiz that his speech was not good enough to get him a part with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "Elizabeth and Essex," he thought seriously of going back to Broadway and trying the stage again.

This was made easy by a telephone call from George Kaufman, asking him to take the role that finally made him famous. He got the role because Alexander Woollcott—for whom it was written—Robert Morley, and Adolphe Menjou—who doesn't like to hear about it now—all turned it down; and because Moss Hart, co-author, said that "Woolley might do."

As Sheridan Whiteside, Mr. Woolley has made his place secure, both on the stage and in pictures. He is rounding out the cycle by returning to Yale, after the present picture, to conduct special classes for a while in drama.

He has given 738 performances in the play, and has been nearly three months completing the picture version. His friends, among whom he numbers several with whom he went to school—William Bullitt, Cole Porter, Moss Hart, Ernest Boyd—say of his role in "The Man Who came to Dinner," that "at last he has the part for which he has been rehearsing all his life."

This doesn't make Hollywood less eager to get him to cast his lot permanently with pictures, and it is almost a certainty that he will shortly be in other important roles. Hollywood remembers with some pride that it once paid him $8,000 for his beard—to cut it. He received an advance of $2,000, and was given $500 a week until it grew in again. That may not be histrionic accomplishment; but it's good pay.

Bette Davis has the role of Maggie, the Whiteside secretary in "The Man Who Came to Dinner"; Ann Sheridan will be seen as the actress, Lorraine Sheldon; Richard Travis as Bert Jefferson, and Jimmy Durante as Banjo.

At Doll and Richards

Oils, water colors, and drawings by Robert Joseph Freiman of New York City are currently on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street.

The better part of Mr. Freiman's energy is devoted to crayon portraits. He has developed an efficient technique for making likenesses. He works with assurance and his patient and meticulous handling of the crayon is rewarded. His sitters are all posed frontally, and unwittingly perhaps he sets up a handicap for himself in the strict symmetry. While all details are carefully drawn, Mr. Freiman dwells upon the eyes, which in every portrait hold the attention of the spectator. An outstanding portrait is that of H. W. Marache.

Mr. Freiman goes outdoors to paint with a brush. He relaxes when there is no commanding personality to hold his attention. "The Moors" in oil reflects another feature of his talent about which we would like to know more. D. A.

CBS

John Barbirolli

Conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, who makes his first appearance of the season with the orchestra, Sunday, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Plans Laid to Continue Jacob's Pillow Festival

Plans are afoot to establish Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., as a permanent dance center and school on a nonprofit basis, giving an annual summer series of festival performances similar to those which have been given during the past 10 years, with Ted Shawn, former proprietor, appointed to direct, teach, and perform there for a minimum of five years.

A committee headed by Reginald Wright of New York and Stockbridge, one of the chief sponsors of the International Dance Festival conducted by Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin at Jacob's Pillow last summer, has been formed for the purpose of raising funds to buy the existing plant and build a new festival theater to be ready for occupancy next summer.

The new auditorium is to be fashioned like a huge barn in the New England tradition, flanking the present barn-terrace at right angles with the Old Barn studio, and seating about 500 persons. The interior will be fully equipped for any type of dance production, as the school and festival will embrace all types of dance. A large parking lot will be cleared in back of the old Colonial farmhouse that has been Shawn's headquarters for years.

Members of the committee include Joseph Franz of Stockbridge, the engineer who built the festival shed at Tanglewood; Frank J. Diamond, cashier of the Lee National Bank, who will act as treasurer; Mrs. Eric F. Joslin of West Stockbridge, secretary; Mrs. Norval H. Busey, Jr., of Lee and New York, and Miss Annabelle Terrell of Old Chatham and New York.

'Smilin' Through' Held

Five more days have been added to the engagement of "Smilin Through" at the State and Orpheum, beginning Saturday. The film, which stars Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne, will continue at the two houses through Wednesday. "Tanks a Million," the co-feature, is also continuing.

Kerstin Thorborg to Sing; Defense Series to Conclude

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio drama has become a distinctive but evanescent art form. Some of the better work is being collected to preserve it. One such collector, Norman Weiser, will appear on the Kate Smith hour, WEEI, 8 p. m., tonight, to present the publisher's award to Miss Jean Holloway, one of his selected authors, for the story, "Kathryn Howard," which was presented by Miss Smith last season. Others scheduled for an appearance include Harry Carey and Rita Hayworth of the films, Lou Holtz and Johnny Burke, comedians.

Flora Robson is to give an air performance of her stage role in "Ladies in Retirement," with Burgess Meredith and Maureen O'Sullivan in support, WEEI at 9 p. m.

Saturday

Defense feature

"Defense for America" series to conclude with the story of the building of airplane carriers, with relays from ships under construction; NBC—Red—WNAC, 7.

Music

Howard Barlow to carry on Columbia's American music festival with David Diamond's "Elegy in Memory of Ravel," Harl McDonald's "Miniature Suite," Offenbach's "Apothecary and Wigmaker" Overture, Dvořák's Slavonic Dance, No. 16, and the Great Gate of Kiev, from Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Kerstin Thorborg, Swedish contralto, to sing the aria, "Printemps Qui Commence," from Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," and three Swedish songs, for "America Preferred" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts," with John Carter and Marion Claire in singing roles, to be given in Chicago Theater of the Air; MBS-WAAB, 9:45.

Talks

Lyman Bryson's forum, "People's Platform," is to be heard from Des Moines, Iowa, in the first of four programs sampling Middle Western opinion regarding national defense; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Representative Raymond S. Springer, Ind., on "Our National Defense"; "Public Affairs" program; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Sunday

Defense features

Edmund Gwenn of "The Wookey," Gracie Fields, British star, Dinah Shore, Martha Scott, and Count Basie's Orchestra are scheduled to appear in the Russian War Relief program; CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

"Spirit of '41" turns to naval aviation, with relays from Atlanta, Ga., and San Diego, Calif., in honor of Navy Day; CBS-WEEI, 2.

"Should the Federal Government Regulate Unions?" is topic of "Wake Up, America" forum; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Showdown with Japan?" to be discussion of Chicago Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual defense commentator, to be heard in special program from Wichita, Kan., aircraft center; MBS-WAAB, 5.

Donald Nelson of the SPAB and Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts to appear in a joint discussion of "National Defense Back Home"; CBS-WEEI, 7:15.

American Forum to present a panel discussion of "What Should Be Our Peace Aims?" MBS-WAAB, 8.

Music

Riss Pratt, Canadian pianist, to make American debut on air with Music Hall Symphony, playing the second and third movements of Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3 in D Minor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, is to be soloist in Beethoven's Concerto No. 4, in G. major, as John Barbirolli makes his first appearance of the season with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; also Dvořák's Symphony No. 5, in E minor ("From the New World"), on the centenary of the composer, and by the same society which gave the work its world premiere; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Songs from Walt Disney's popular short, "Who Killed Cock Robin?" to be featured in Walt Disney Song Parade; MBS-WAAB, 3:30.

Sarabande and Bourrée from Bach's Partita, No. 1, and Andante from his Sonata No. 2, and Paul Graener's "Symphonietta," Op. 27, to be played by Frank Black's NBC String Symphony; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30.

Three singers from the Twin Cities and the mayors of those communities are to be heard on the Metropolitan Auditions; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, and Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, to be substitute soloists on "Family Hour"; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Helen Traubel, Wagnerian soprano of Metropolitan, to sing "Thou Art the Spring," from "Die Walküre, and "Hail, Hall of Song," fram "Tannhäuser," the ballad, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," Grieg's "A Dream," and Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring," in Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

"The Long Haul" is to disclose the last days of the flourishing period of the Erie Canal when the railroads had begun to affect its traffic; "Hidden History"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:15 a. m.

Adolphe Menjou and Verree Teasdale are to co-star in "The Case of the Evil Angel," a mystery story, in Conrad Nagel's drama program; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Greer Garson to do air version of her screen role in James Hilton's "Boodbye, Mr. Chips," with Basil Rathbone as the schoolmaster, for Screen Guild; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to present "Kitty Foyle" in her drama hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Navy Day Programs:

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, from luncheon meeting in Detroit; NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

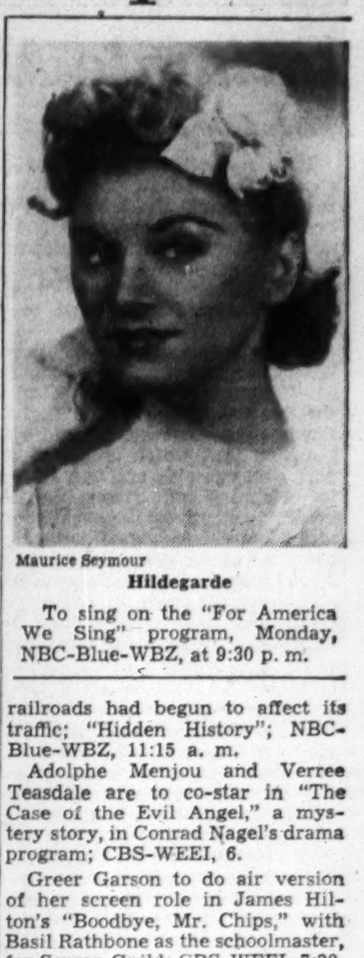
Admiral Harold A. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, from Navy League dinner, Chicago; subject, "United We Stand"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

President Roosevelt, from Navy League dinner in Washington; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red and Blue-WBZ and WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Drama:

Claude Rains is to play the role of John Paul Jones, America's first great sea-fighting captain, in "Cavalcade" period; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper to co-star in air version of their film, "Her First Beau," in De Mille hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.



Maurice Seymour

Hildegarde

To sing on the "For America We Sing" program, Monday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30 p. m.

Angna Enters Returning

When Angna Enters, the celebrated dance mime, returns to Jordan Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14 and 15, she will present several sketches new to Boston. Among them are "Hollywood Horror Story," "My First Dance," "Homage to Isadora," "Out of Bounds," "Le Petit Berger," "Wiener-Blut—Vienna—1939," and "Artist's Life."

Miss Enters is being presented in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series, in which seats are largely taken by subscription, but a few tickets are still available to the general public, it is announced.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert, Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elane Lambert, Melissa Mason and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matineees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Cliffton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

New England Repertory Playhouse, 8 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:46, 6:50, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Stars Look Down," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15. "March of Time, Texas." 2:35, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10, a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 1, 4:30, 8. "Ruggles of Red Cap," Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "A Yank in the R.A.F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields and Gloria Jean. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:05. Stage Show. 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 8, 10:30.

Scollay—"A Yank in the R.A.F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"U. S. Army Tanks in Action," "England—Yesterday," "Alive in the Deep," "Golf with Patty Berg," "Ray Whitley in a Musical Western," "Highways of Friendship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1-11.

Telepix—"Lowell Thomas on the U. S. Armored Force," "Henry King and Orchestra," "Kitchen Quiz," "Village in India," "The World of Sound," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

TransLux—"Frightened Lady." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:22 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:30, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:05, 4:35, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmie Lydon. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Three Sons o' Guns," Tom Brown and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2. Evenings 7:46-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:5, 6:40, 9:30. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:50, 5:05, 7:55.
Cleveland Circle: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray, "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2 and 8.
University: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy, Lana Turner. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. "Private Nurse," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. "Father Steps Out," Lorna Gray. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:15, 9:12. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1.54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:30, 9:20. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 4:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:17, 9:36. "Hit the Road," Gladys George. 1:39, 7:58.
Park: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:18, 9:33. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Priates on Horseback," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 2:30, 8:15. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Donlevy. "Tom Sawyer." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:40, 6, 9:20.
Mystic: "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 3:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee. 2:05, 7, 9:58. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:13, 8:23.
Orpheum: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:55 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "For Beauty's Sake," Ted North and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong."

MELROSE — Melrose: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:50, 8:50. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 1:45, 7:45.

NATICK—Colonial: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:25, 9. "Dressed to Kill." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and Robert Sterling.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Man of the Timberlands," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.
Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Our Town," William Holden and Martha Scott. "Let George Do It." Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Captiol and Ball Square: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.
Central: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Gambling Daughters," Cecilia Parker and Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Ice Capades, Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "Thieves Fall Out," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "23½ Hours Leave," by James Ellison. Terry Walker. 2:09, 7:54. "Sweetheart of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 3:50, 9:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Power Dive." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert and Virginia Bruce. "Paper Bullets," Joan Woodbury and Jack La Rue. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ice-Capades," featuring famous skaters. 2:15 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Ice-Capades." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Housekeeper's Daughter," Adolphe Menjou and Joan Bennett. "I'll Sell My Life," Rose Hobart and Michael Whalen. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 3:10, 8:04. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 3:55, 6:30, 9:40.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST 3 TIMES
TONIGHT 8:30. MAT. TOM'W 2:30
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER ★ MARY JANE WALSH ★ EDITH MEISER ★ VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Beg. MON., OCT. 27. Mats. Thurs., Sat.
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Eves. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Seats Now

MAJESTIC—ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
THE BEST MIKADO AMERICA HAS EVER SEEN
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.
present
The MIKADO
Eves.: $2.20-1.65-1.10-85c-55c; Wed. Mat. $1.10-85c-55c; Sat. Mat. $1.65-1-10-55c
Special Benefit Perf. Sun. Night for N. E. Hospital for Women & Children
OPENS MON., NOV. 3
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

OPERA HOUSE • LAST 3 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | Mat. Tom'w at 2:30
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
ZIEGFELD'S GAY MUSICAL
RIO RITA
Eves., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; Sat. Mat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax Inc.

WILBUR • LAST 3 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonore CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Improbable Farce by
NOEL COWARD
Eves. 55c-$2.75; Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Oct. 24 to Oct. 30 Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"SCATTERGOOD MEETS BROADWAY" with Guy Kibbee; also "CITIZEN KANE" with Orson Welles

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
OCT. 27 at 8:15
OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT
OCT. 28 at 3

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
Bette Davis in
The LITTLE FOXES
HERBERT MARSHALL
Co-Feature
"UNEXPECTED UNCLE"
ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Jeanette MacDONALD ★ Brian AHERNE
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Plus: "Tanks A Million"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Bob Hope • Paulette Goddard
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Plus "Buy Me That Town"

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BOSTON

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Symphony Hall—This Sun. Aft. at 3:30
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Renowned Negro Singer
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Nov. 3-8—Boston Opera House
BALLET RUSSE
DE MONTE CARLO
TICKETS DAILY 9 TO 6
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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BEST FOOT FORWARD
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Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Ci. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Cir. 5-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson • Paul Lukas • Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
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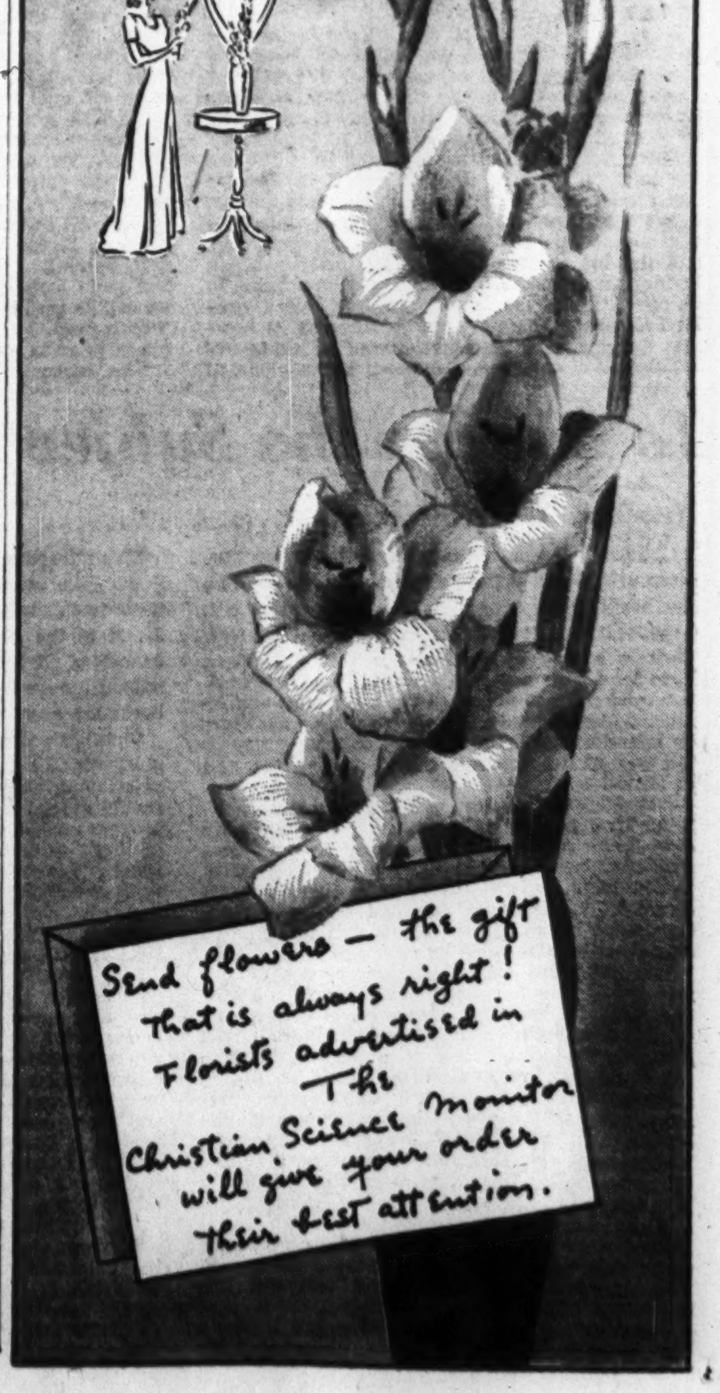


The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 24, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Señora de Martinez Guerrero Speaks for Anti-Nazi Group Of Argentine Women

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If it weren't for difficulties she still has with English, you might mistake bright-eyed Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, with her trim gown, high heels, and upturned curls, for a Fifth Avenue businesswomen or a Junior League president.

She's a feminist. An Argentine feminist, with all the courage and vision it takes to be a women's rights champion in a nation where women customarily defer to men. She did such an outstanding job as founder of the Federation of Argentine Women that when the Pan American Union decided to go outside of the United States to choose a chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, it hit upon the beauteous Señora de Martinez Guerrero of Buenos Aires.

With the Argentine suffrage campaign temporarily eclipsed by the war emergency and the exigencies of hemispheric solidarity, Señora de Martinez Guerrero is now concentrating on her role of good-will envoy between the women of the northern and southern continents, emphasizing the necessity of a unified feminine defense against Nazi-ism.

In the Georgetown living room of Miss Mary Winslow, Nelson Rockefeller's associate, where Señora de Martinez Guerrero held her first press interview since her arrival in the United States for a three-months tour for the National League of Women Voters, someone mentioned Rosalina Miller, the Brazilian woman whose striking hats and commanding ways made feminine history at the last Pan-American Conference at Lima. Señora Miller, it was reported, is now wearing a diamond swastika.

Brought Scroll to White House

Señora de Martinez Guerrero, who is as pro-demorcacy as Señora Miller is apparently pro-Nazi, brought with her to the United States a scroll signed by 200 prominent Argentine women—members of the Junta de la Victoria, a new organization working with knitting needles and sewing machines for the nations fighting Nazi-ism. She left the scroll at the White House when she lunched with Mrs. Roosevelt.

"To solidify the idea of democracy and help the people fighting for it" is the aim of the new Argentine women's organization, the Señora says.

"We have a 12-room house in the Calle Suipacha in Buenos Aires, opened Sept. 13 with 1,000 women present. Our first goal is 20,000 sweaters. On those for England we put blue 'V's'; on those for Russia we put Red 'V's.'

"We work from nine in the morning until 9 or 10 at night, and there is a continual procession of people bringing money or coming to get work."

Give Them Jobs, She Says

The Señora is frank to admit that there are Nazi sympathizers in the Argentine capital. "They call themselves 'nationalists,'" she says. She believes that giving women definite jobs to do for the anti-axis powers is a more effective way to combat fifth-columnists than is counter-propaganda.

In the United States this South American woman leader is scheduled to receive an honorary degree at Russell Sage, in Troy, N. Y., to participate in a Pan-American round table there with Mrs. Roosevelt, and to make a swing through New England and the Midwest before presiding over a meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women in Washington in November.

To Draw Up Recommendations

Chief business of the Commission this year will be to draw up recommendations—for bettering the condition of American women—to be put before the next Pan-American conference, scheduled for Bogota, Colombia, in 1942.

"We shall have recommendations to make on three or four problems," explained the Señora, "but we cannot say what they will be until our commission meets in November.

"In addition, we are recommending to our members that they try to get their governments to appoint at least one woman to their country's official delegation to the conference. We feel that women should be inside the conference, not waiting around the outside as they have done in the past. That is not dignified."

Entertains Important Visitors

Practically every important visitor from the United States in the last two years has been entertained by Señora de Martinez Guerrero, whose husband is a wealthy Argentine cattleman. Walt Disney was a recent guest at her home. The people of Argentina are extremely fond of Mr. Disney's cartoons, she reported, and were glad to have him come to Argentina to get new ideas to film. She was a little disappointed that the powers-that-be would not listen to her suggestion that Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., make a personal appearance at the 3,000-seat opera house so that all classes of people could have a chance to look at a movie star. Instead, she intimated, his time was spent with officials and society people.

She was considerably amused over Hollywood's recent attempt to produce "Down Argentine Way" with Carmen Miranda, a Brazilian, in the lead.

"One thing women can do to help inter-American relations," she suggested, "is to ask their movie theaters to show once a week a film made in Mexico, Argentina, or Brazil so that the people in their town can get used to hearing the Spanish language and learn more about our customs."

The Señora also proposes that women:

Begin saving 10 cents a week to give to South American charitable institutions so that the people south of the border will get used to seeing placards that read: "Gift of the women of the United States," instead of, as at present on one hospital, "Gift of Adolf Hitler."

Ways to Promote Understanding

Push a plan to bring young Argentinians and other South Americans to the United States as maids or governesses on two or three-year contracts. "In that way," she says, "Spanish will become part of the conversation of North American households; and English will be brought back with these workers to the Argentine."

Promote the adoption by the United States Government of a "travel dollar" that will give South Americans better exchange on their money, so that more of them can afford to travel in the States.

Housewives in the Argentine, the Señora reported, are feeling the pinch of a war-torn world, but in a different way than North Americans. Instead of a defense boom, Argentina, she said, has a serious unemployment problem due to its losses of foreign markets.

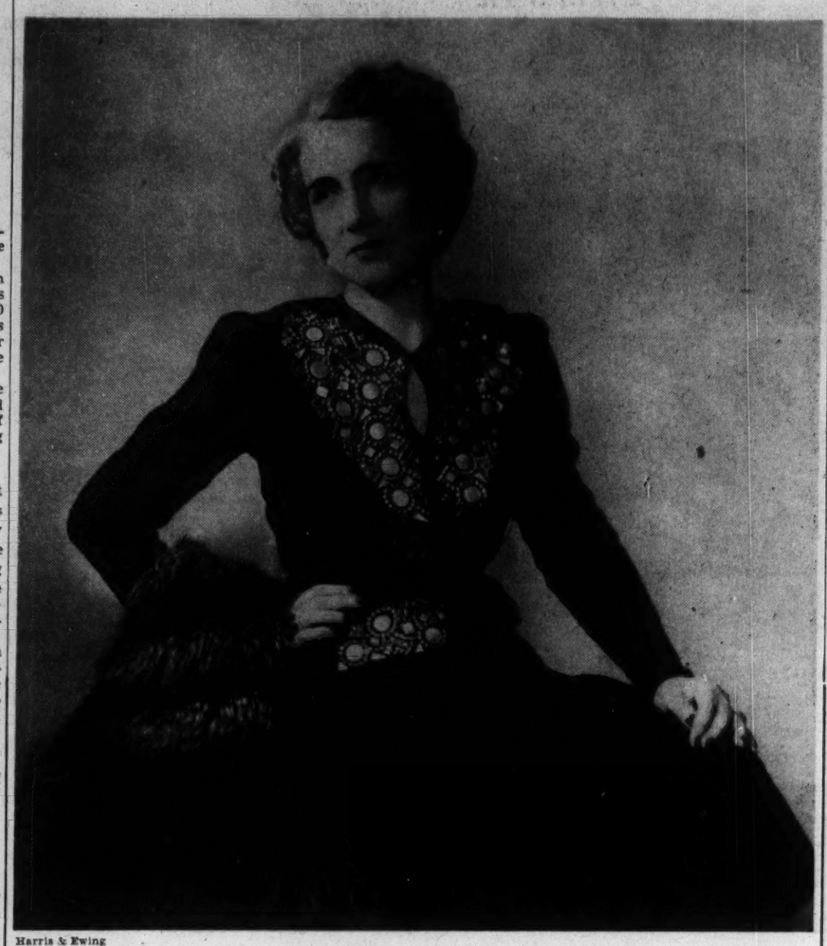
Argentine Fashions Popular

"Salaries are getting lower due to unemployment, and prices are going up," the Señora explained. "Meat has gone up in price because we are shipping it to Britain. The poor people can no longer afford to buy it. And last winter we were allowed only two hours of heat a day, due to a shortage of coal that we usually get from England."

In some fields, such as fashions, the Argentinians are rapidly becoming self-sufficient, she said. Her chic brown dress, her alligator platform slippers and matching bag were all designed, she said, by an Argentine modiste, who is rapidly supplanting Paris in the affections of well-to-do women of Buenos Aires.

As for the outlook for women's rights—Señora de Martinez Guerrero recognizes that she has a long, hard pull on her hands. There are three suffrage bills pending in the Legislature, but party leaders have failed to press for their passage, explaining that in wartime there are too many other urgent matters to be tended to.

"Even the women in Argentina," the Señora lamented, "are not very feministic. But," she added hopefully, "they are beginning to understand." She is sure their work together for Britain and the preservation of democracy will help.



Harris & Ewing

Señora de Martinez Guerrero, distinguished feminist and woman leader of Argentina, is now in the United States to preside over a meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women in Washington in November. The women of her country, she declares confidently, are beginning to understand the importance of supporting the democracies in this war.

Six Fascinating Fields for Women

(6) Department Stores Offer Opportunities to Women With Vision and Ability

Marey Babbitt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The department store is a community of activities, fulfilling the needs of a community, and it offers to the vital young woman of today not one but many fields for development and achievement. Commercial art, advertising, display, salesmanship, buying, interior decorating, merchandising, personnel directing, supervising, managing, executive work, fashion—here is a little retail world, dynamic, teeming with action, daily unfolding new fields for conquest.

Generally, the young women who drift in and out of department stores are too vague about the opportunities department store work has to offer. They look upon their jobs there as a stop-gap before some great opportunity in another field opens to them. They take positions as salesclerks, content to do only a mediocre job, while at hand are the opportunities for outstanding achievements if they will only open their eyes and exert the effort and enthusiasm necessary for advancement.

Do You Like People?

To understand people, to know what will reach them and satisfy them is the key to success in the department store field. Brilliant women like Hortense Odlum, Margaret Fishback, Mary Lewis, Hattie Carnegie, Dorothy Shaver, have known through instinct and experience how to draw people to them, and their careers hold a wonderful promise to the young American girl.

Unless you like people, don't work in the department stores. You will meet scores of them daily—as customers and as co-workers. If you like people, you will want to help them find the right dress, or chair, or pots and pans, not merely for the sale but because you are sincerely interested in them, in their homes, in their families.

A knowledge of the field, and the desire to achieve distinction in it, provide a beginner with live and practical inspiration for advancement. A young woman with a well-defined objective is more likely to progress in a department store than one without such a clear sense of the goal for which she is aiming. Merchandising and retail courses, home economics, courses in fashion, buying, advertising, interior decorating, salesmanship—all these furnish a fundamental understanding of the relationship between the public and the retailer.

If you have taken such a course, go to the personnel manager of a department store and say, "I am interested in making a career in this field. I have studied for it. I do not expect a leading position as a start, and I am willing to begin at the bottom if need be. But I should like some encouragement from you that if I work hard I shall advance." Your sincerity, backed by your school training and earnest effort in the store, will definitely single you out for advancement.

The department store is made up of many divisions: Selling, Buying, Personnel Directing, Advertising, Merchandising, Executive and Supervisory Positions, as well as the divisions on inventory, stock, bookkeeping, etc. A beginner may start as a sales or stock clerk. She may then be moved on to merchandise control, next to being junior assistant manager, then to being assistant manager of a department and—now rising definitely—on to being manager or buyer.

The cherished job in a department store is that of buyer, and the rewards depend upon the size and clientele of the store.

The Buyer's Job

This is the job of buyer: To know the trends and value of merchandise. To buy well in key with the needs of the department and the public who patronizes it. To know how to handle the people in the department, to inspire them to sell the goods with a maximum of good will and ease. To set the advertising and merchandising wheels in motion for the sale of the goods. To think up ideas for advancing the department.

But more than that: Your enthusiasm, your confidence in your ability, must be kept at a high pitch. Even though the merchandise which you bought and had advertised yesterday has proved a dismal failure, you must possess the resiliency to go cheerfully on today's job, buying, promoting, merchandising, with the assurance that brings success. Most stores pay their buyers handsome salaries and, in addition, bonuses on sales. These bonuses are an incentive to ever higher achievements.

Your goal may be the advertising department. But the job of copywriting in a large store is not handed over lightly to the inexperienced, and many copywriters are admitted into the advertising department only after they have proved their merit. Thus you may start as a stenographic assistant. If you show talent, you will surely advance, first into a minor and later into an important copywriting job, the highest of which is institutional copywriting.

To write advertising copy for the retail store, a copywriter must possess imagination and an understanding heart in order to reach the heart of the thousands of women who come to the store to buy. She must be able to blend the practical words so perfectly with the inspirational that women will instinctively feel that the merchandise possesses beauty and value. Frequently a small store offers a good training ground.

Window and store display, and fashion illustration are the creative fields in the department store. To hold their positions year after year, the display artist, the fashion illustrator, and the copywriter must provide a vigorous and constant flow of ideas. The need always of the creative artist is to advance with the trends. The artist must create today what will be exciting news tomorrow.

Personnel managers must first prove their ability to handle people. The employees express the spirit of the store to the customer, and it is the job of the personnel manager to bring into the store the highest types of individuals. Intelligence, a knowledge of retail store selling, good disposition, pleasing appearance, and the ability to mingle with people, are points on which applicants are judged.

To be selected for the Training Squad in a large department store is a rare achievement. The girls are "hand-picked" and usually must possess a college background. A six months' course in selling, sales managership, supervising, buying, provides the foundation for an executive career in the store. Those who have shown promise may be selected as junior assistant managers. The other trainees are placed in selling positions where they have an opportunity to show their talents.

The department store has been the training ground for some of the most brilliant careers in the advertising and manufacturing fields today. Gay Walton, Advertising Director of Julius Kayser & Co., and Fluer Fenton, of Pettingel & Fenton, New York advertising agency, both began very modestly behind the counter in department stores, and both attribute their success in their fields largely to the knowledge they have gained about women.

So if you are a little salesclerk in a big department store, look up; for the opportunities exist now as they did before—and possibly are greater.

Last of Six Friday Articles

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

A Warning to All Men

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Battle Creek, Mich.

May I have the attention for a few moments of you young married and unmarried men, who have just started or who are about to start, on the voyage through life with your chosen one? I am sure that you will find my few words of vital interest to your future welfare. They are a warning not to air your talents too often or praise yourself too highly.

Probably many of you were aided in winning the approval of your fair lady by your ability to demonstrate the art of bathing the chinaware. Your adeptness as a kitchen mechanic was highly commended by her, and you expressed your delight to be of assistance. Now, perhaps you realize the mistake you made. Probably you have worked yourself into a lifetime job! At least, that has been my sad experience.

When I first became involved in this little kitchen matter, she gladly assisted me, and highly praised my work, often saying, laughingly, that I could do the dishes much better than she could, or that I did the work "just like mother." Such words of commendation had their effect, for I never failed to brag about my ability as a K. P. artist among our friends, and was always ready to jump at the opportunity to prove to them that I was as good as my dear frau declared me to be.

But now, my friends, it is no longer a bragging matter. Rather do I go about it with bending shoulders. She still compliments me on my faithfulness, and jokingly declares that she does not know how she ever got along without me. But, instead of the kindly and loving assistance, there comes, just as regularly, the excuse to do something else. Just about the time the water is hot, and I have rinsed the dishes and neatly piled them for their bath, the telephone rings, and I am left alone for the next half hour. After the last dish has been carefully placed in the cupboard, and the dishpan hung under the sink, she comes hurrying out to the kitchen, exclaiming, "Oh, darling, you have done all the dishes! Shall I finish up?" I hand her the dishcloth and she hangs it over the stove to dry. So my day is finished.

I am aware, gentlemen, from the interested and stern look on the faces of many of you, that you are in the same boat, or shall I say in the same kitchen? Do I hear one of you saying, "What are you going to do about it?" That, my friends, I have been trying for the past ten years to answer.

Wary Will

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Make Your Own Gay Candle Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ancient art of candle craft is back in vogue in a new and intriguing form that provides a fascinating hobby of that wonderful kind that takes no training and no investment!

Have you seen those stunning table centerpieces made of candles in flower shapes, complete with foliage and even perfumed properly? They are now being used widely as an effective and sophisticated table motive. If you seek to buy them at your favorite gift shop, you'll find they're quite a luxury—but you can make them at home at no expense.

On the next rainy day, when your teen-age children are wandering aimlessly around the house, send them to collect all your old candle "stubs" and all your jelly molds. Let each child, using the molds, plan a design in the shape of a flower and leaves, or several flowers, or a star, or whatever strikes his imagination. With the candles available let the children plan the color combinations for their molded designs. Two or three candles melted down together will give astonishing color blends. These are half the fun.

Let Them Stand

Put an ice cube or cold water in each of the molds and let them stand, chilling, until your candles are melted down.

Use as many small saucepans as you want colors. You will find that although a candle, as originally molded, is white with a layer of color on the outside, the wax will be a solid color throughout after the candle is melted down. The new color, however, will be lighter and softer than the original color.

Melt your candles over low heat. Remove the old wicks with a fork as soon as the wax is melted. Lay the wicks aside to cool.

When the wax is melted in the saucepan, remove the ice or water from the jelly molds and dry them thoroughly. Pour the hot wax into the molds according to your design.

While your wax is cooling, cut the old wicks to an even length, about an inch to an inch and a half long. When the wax is solid enough to hold it, place a wick in the center of each, leaving about one quarter inch showing above the surface.

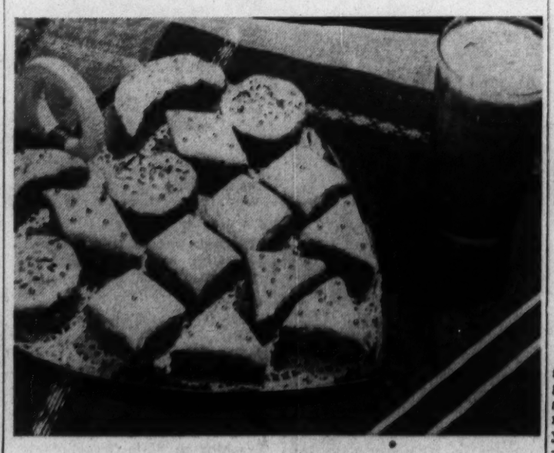
Get Rid of Bubbles

You will notice tiny bubbles around the outer edge of your candle as it solidifies in the mold. Running the point of a knife around the edge will break these bubbles and give you a smooth finish to your edge.

In less than an hour your candles will be cold. With a little pressure on a tin mold, or gentle prying with a flat blade, they will come out of the mold. Arrange them in your design on a plate or tray in the center of your table—and pat yourself on the back!

After your first try you will probably want to get special molds for more elaborate designs. Such candles make especially effective decorations for children's parties. Use your animal cookie cutters and brilliant candles, and put Noah's Ark in wax in the center of your party table! At your next party, make candle place-cards. They are a sensation.

J. W.



Party Cakes

3 tablespoons butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
6 tablespoons ready-cooked cocoa
1 rounded tablespoon fluff-type marshmallow
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup milk
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

Melt butter, add sugar and unbeaten egg. Mix well. Add cocoa, vanilla and milk. Add flour which was sifted with baking powder, salt and mix well. Stir in fluff-type marshmallow. Spread evenly on well buttered pan, 10x12 inches. Bake in slow oven, 325° F., for 20 to 30 minutes. Cut in squares, bars, or fancy shapes with bridge cutters. Frost with your favorite white icing, or dust with sugar.

Nail Polish For The Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you long for a set of matched spice jars? Then save any small glass jars of similar shape and size, and label them with "Cinnamon," "Nutmeg," or "Clove" in your own unique style of lettering—with nail polish! The bright red shades add gaiety to any kitchen, and should you desire to change the nomenclature of any jar, you can simply remove the label with polish remover. Easy—but what fun!

M. S. C.

GOOD GRAVY
It's Fun To Cook
WITH
GRAVY MASTER
MAKES THINGS BROWN AND TASTY

Extra-Strong
WRAPS WITHOUT CRACKING!
CUT-RITE WAXED PAPER
Ask for it by Name
AT YOUR GROCER'S

MAKE WORK LIGHTER
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Long Wearing
RITZ CLEANING CLOTHS
Write for
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JOHN RITZENTHALER
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Halloween—
Hallowe'en means goblins, witches, broomsticks—frostings and candies in orange and brown. Use Burnett's Pure Food Colors to make your table attractive and colorful. The dispenser bottle insures just the shade you want.
Burnett's Color Kit 25c.
½ oz. Single Color 10c.
Burnett's pure
FOOD COLORS
Joseph Burnett Company, 437 D. St., Boston

When You Write
to schools advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

New
Cream Deodorant
safely
Checks Perspiration
1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, gressless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.
Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
39¢ a jar
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

IT'S NEW • IT'S Different
Finesse
ALL PURPOSE COMPLEXION OIL
Contains No WAX OR WATER—NON-GREASY. A blend of 100% pure oils. Gives the complexion that velvety smoothness. Softens, cleanses the skin, imparting to the modern woman that important feeling of freshness.
Send 25c TODAY for our new generous ACQUAINTANCE Size of 12 liberal applications. Large Economy Size of 60 applications now available at $1.00.
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SITROUX
softer
stronger
more
absorbent
SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES
SITROUX TISSUES are ideal for beauty care and scores of other uses. Practical, sanitary, inexpensive and disposable. Also use Sitroux Paper Table Napkins—now packed in unusual boxes ... reproductions of FAMOUS AMERICAN HOMES. You'll love these charming packages.
SITROUX SAY "SIT-TRUE"
AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
This long established school prepares for home management and positions requiring a knowledge of cookery. One year, Eight Weeks, shorter courses. Placement service. Send for catalog.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY
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Try Molasses Taffy Squares
Delicious new kind of Brownie made the Spry FULL FLAVOR way
MOLASSES, brown sugar and nuts give them a wonderful flavor. And purer Spry doesn't "dull" it as ordinary shortenings may. Be smart—use Spry for all baking and frying. Taste the difference!
½ cup Spry
¼ cup molasses
½ teaspoon soda
1 cup sifted flour
¾ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, wellbeaten
1 cup nuts, coarsely chopped
Combine Spry and molasses and cook over low heat 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add soda and brown sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Cool. Sift flour with salt. Beat eggs until light and combine with molasses mixture, blending well. Add flour and nuts and mix well. Bake in Spry-coated 9 x 9-inch pan in moderate oven (350° F.) 35 to 40 minutes. Makes 16.
Spry
THE FLAVOR SAVER

Naval Academy Coaches Combating Overconfidence—Saturday Results Will Tell

Middies Favored in Contest Against Harvards Tomorrow

Lineup at Stadium

Harvard	Navy
Morgan (175), l.e.	r.e., Wanggaard (173)
Miller (250), l.t.	r.t., Chewning (220)
Peabody (185), l.g.	r.g., Knox (180)
Page (167), c.	c., Donaldson (180)
Pfister (197), r.g.	l.g., Vitucci (200)
Gardiner (202), r.t.	l.t., Flathmann (250)
Forte (162), r.e.	l.e., Froude, Capt. (175)
Heiden (180), q.b.	q.b., Harrell (202)
Wilson (181), l.h.b.	r.h.b., Boothe (190)
Lee (177), r.h.b., Capt.	l.h.b., Busik (185)
McNicol (177), f.b.	f.b., Cameron (185)

Officials

Referee: W. D. Maginnes, Lehigh
Umpire: C. L. Bolster, Pittsburgh
Head Linesman: J. Walter Coffee, Rutgers
Field Judge: C. L. Sullivan, Dartmouth

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The customary United States Navy tactics regarding warfare are of no consequence tomorrow afternoon when the Middies' football team faces the Crimson in the Harvard Stadium at 2 o'clock. Their concentrated studies of attack and defense at the Academy play no part in tomorrow's football game, but fundamental purposes of conquer and defend are the same.

Because these visiting sailors have appeared so promising this season and because of their record of four victories without defeat or without being scored upon, they are overwhelmingly named the favorites. The Crimson lost its first two games to Pennsylvania and Cornell, and last week upset the Dartmouth Indians from Hanover.

All this has been tabulated by the Naval football observatory board and weather warnings have been clear to the football players, but not clear for sailing. The Navy coaches disregard the Harvard-Penn opener, believing the Crimson was not ready and decidedly undermanned. In the Cornell game, while the Harvards lost, 6-0, they out-statisticked the Big Red—something Navy could not do in beating the Ithacans, 14-0, last week.

Navy Overconfidence

The Navy statisticians have encountered—and they hope conquered—Navy overconfidence with the comparisons of the Cornell-Harvard and Cornell-Navy figures. Harvard out-gained Cornell 211 yards to 106 and while Navy crossed the Big Red goal line twice, the yardage favored the losers 215 to 182. They want the Middies to answer why Cornell could gain only 106 yards against Harvard and 215 against Navy.

In reality the outlook for Harvard is one too full of ifs. The announced absence of Loren MacKinney, first-string left end and punter, is something the Harvards cannot replace. MacKinney is the best punter on the squad, the best end on the squad and admittedly the best back on the squad, although his ball carrying is confined to end-around plays.

With MacKinney in the game, and the team definitely "up," the Crimsons stopped the succession of Dartmouth victories over the Cambridge players 7-0. It was a great victory from a Harvard standpoint, but there were flaws revealed that must not crop up tomorrow against a team of the power and versatility of Navy.

Much of the burden of the loss of MacKinney will fall upon the shoulders of Capt. Franny Lee who, besides playing safety and being responsible for coverage of many Navy passes, will have to do most of the punting. Where the forward line played magnificantly against the Green, not only will such a performance be necessary again tomorrow, but the backs will have to do much more. To date there is no comparison between the great Navy backs and those of Harvard.

Endurance Need

The visitors have been able to operate this season with two good unit lines and backfields. Both teams are big and powerful and while the Crimson forward wall—man for man—might equal or better in some instances that of Navy, it becomes a matter of endurance when Coach Swede Larson throws in his second team.

Probably the Navy first line is stronger than its second, but the difference is not great. In the matter of the two backfields, the Navy also can name a difference, but the general trend of attack will continue for in both backfields are good blocking backs and versatile players with southpaw and rightside kickers and passers and many of the passes are on the run.

All week Dick Harlow has worked on defenses for the Navy and the timing and co-ordination of the attack has shown improvement in every respect except the important punting. Against both Dartmouth and Cornell the passing attack mis-fired more because of Harvard mistakes than the defense it faced. If the receivers get out there and Don McNicol is meeting them with that ball, the Navy defense may be spread and open to those quick Crimson thrusts through the line.

Undermanned Before

The last time the Navy and Harvard met, at Baltimore in 1937, the Crimson came out with a moral victory in the scoreless tie. In that game Harvard again was short on manpower and the regulars were called upon to play most of the game with Bobby Green, Ken Booth, and Chief Boston going the full 60 minutes. Tomorrow the only replacements available for the Harvard line are Bill Barnes, an end; Dick Row and Jim Grunig, guards; Russ Stannard, tackle, and Burgy Ayres and Lloyd Anderson, centers. With the pressure heavy, these spares might see plenty of action.

* * *

Harvard will point toward its Big Three rival, Princeton, next week rather than Navy now . . . And Navy probably will try to hold back something in reserve for the strong Penn eleven next week . . . The record between Navy and Harvard on the gridiron has two ties, 6-6 in 1908 and 0-0 in 1937, a victory for Harvard 6-0 in 1907 and Navy, 20-13 in 1936.

* * *

Two sideline players awaiting a score to take part will be Bob Leonard of Navy and Hank Vander Eb of Harvard, after-point kickers . . . 39 midshipmen arrived this morning in charge of Capt. G. H. Fort, U. S. N. . . . The Navy practiced in the Stadium this afternoon and is staying at the Hotel Somerset . . . The middies leave Boston Saturday night at 12:30 and arrive back in Annapolis at 11:35 a. m. Sunday morning.

* * *

Accompanying the Navy team to Boston were the following representatives of the Navy Athletic Association: Capt. T. S. King, athletic director; Capt. J. E. Maher, Washington representative; Com. L. S. Percy, graduate manager of athletics; Lieut. Com. M. D. Gilmore, (Ret.), assistant secretary, and Lieut. D. Hyatt, (Ret.), assistant treasurer.

Brown Making Bid for Fifth Soccer Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 24—Brown's undefeated soccer team, out in front in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League, will bid for its fifth victory of the season this Saturday at Storrs against University of Connecticut.

Brown's scoring ace and league leader is Harry Thompson, senior from East Hampton, Mass., and Williston Academy, who tallied all five of his markers in the Bears' 12-1 rout of Clark. He plays outside left.

Another scoring threat is E Frances Parkhurst, 132-pound Providence junior from Loomis School, who plays inside right. He booted the winning goal in the 2-1 win over Wesleyan, 1940 league champions, and also chalked up two markers against M. I. T. His total scoring to date is four goals.

Iron Man

An "iron man" player despite his 130 pounds, George Smith, '43, lightest man on the Brown squad, is a strong defensive player at left halfback. He hails from the Philippine Islands and prepped at Mt. Hermon.

Capt. Bill Giles, Jr., '42, of Longmeadow, Mass., and Springfield Classical, is a brilliant leader, playing right fullback. He is the son of a former Brown baseball star, William C. Giles, '11, Judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

Goal Problem Solved

Coach Sam Fletcher's main concern this season was at goal, and William K. Smith, '44, of Westfield, Mass., who formerly played soccer at Tilton School, solved this problem.

A good all-round player, especially nifty in heading the ball, is Jack Tansey, '43, of East Hampton, Mass., and Williston Academy, who plays center halfback.

Coach Fletcher has no line on Connecticut's ability, but figures on a stubbornly-fought contest.

Fleet's In

By a Staff Photographer

Middies Line Up at Back Bay Station

The Naval Academy football squad arrived at the Back Bay Station at 9 o'clock this morning for its football game with the Crimson at the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon. Back row, left to right: Boothe, Harrell, Cameron, and Busik. Front row, left to right: Wanggaard, Flathmann, Knox, Donaldson, Vitucci, Chewning and Captain Froude.

Dartmouth Attitude Better For Game Against Eli Team

Some amazing things have taken place in a Dartmouth football camp over the long history of the sport, but last week must be given its due as perhaps one of the most surprising and at the same time unexplainable events that ever took place.

On the one hand was the Big Green eleven that for the first three games of the season and during all practice sessions in the spring and fall had rightfully deserved the praise as one of the most determined and spirited grid squads that the Indians have ever had.

And then on the other hand was a Dartmouth squad that beginning on Monday of last week had no determination of any kind.

How such a complete transformation could take place is something no one including the great coaches of the nation have been able to figure out from one end of the nation to the other.

The answer is not that the Indians didn't have the utmost respect for the kind of a team Harvard proved to be. There was no one in Hanover who did not realize beforehand that the Indians would meet a Crimson foe that was far superior in ability to what had been shown in previous contests with Cornell and Pennsylvania.

If there is any answer to a problem that seems to be unanswerable it lies in the statement that Dartmouth has this year largely a sophomore squad and what veterans it has are not experienced operators in any translation of the word.

Without a doubt the lessons learned last week were lessons the Indians needed to learn at any cost.

Dartmouth playing the football it is capable of would have given Harvard a better game than it did. Maybe under any attitude the Big Green couldn't have defeated a very good and a very experienced Crimson eleven, but the contest could have been less one-sided and the contest more of a thriller to the thousands of spectators who came to the game expecting a great game and getting it only from the Harvard eleven.

What of the future of the Dartmouth team?

Against Yale tomorrow the Indians will give the answer. Gone is the feeling in the Dartmouth squad that one victory over a worthy foe is the end of the season, gone is the thought that one victory means the end of working hard, playing hard and playing to win.

For Yale the defeat by Harvard will make the Indians a foe to be taken in its true light. From this point on it will take a lot of football to make the Big Green look outclassed and it will take a mountain of fight and a carload of determination to outdo the Indians in either of these extremely important factors in Ivy League football.

Series Facts

Yale 16 victories (1884, 1893, 1894, 1895 (2), 1896, 1899, 1900, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1940).
Dartmouth 4 victories (1935, 1936, 1938, 1939).
Ties 4 (1924, 1930, 1931, 1937).

Gridiron Fare Here Tomorrow

Harvard vs. Navy at Harvard Stadium, 2 p. m.
Boston College vs. Georgetown at Fenway Park, 2 p. m.
Tufts vs. Williams at Medford Oval, 2 p. m.
Northeastern vs. Upsala at Huntington Field, 2 p. m.

Train Sights on Port of Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Coach E. E. "Swede" Larson and Capt. Bob Froude

The best Navy team in years arrived here today and Coach Larson warns Team Capt. Bob Froude not to take the Harvard eleven lightly. The Middies are favored because of greater depth than the Crimson, but the host team will make a game of it so long as the regulars stay on the field. Froude is the left end on the starting line-up.

Minnesota Gophers Picked To Continue Victory Habit

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Taking the customary wild guesses at the week's football slate:

Michigan-Minnesota: The game of the week, maybe of the season. Both undefeated, both untied, both top-ranking outfits. Michigan's feat in toppling Northwestern eclipses anything the Gophers have done so far. Bob Westfall and Tom Kuzma give Michigan plenty of drive and there's been nothing wrong with the defense to date. Still the habit of victory is strong at Minnesota and so is the football guesser's habit of picking the Gophers to win. Accordingly, Minnesota.

Alabama-Georgia: A tough guess. Georgia's a constant threat while Frank Sinkwich is in there pitching or running. Alabama, after a shaky start, seems ready to roll somewhere closer to the standard predicted for the Tide in pre-season forecasts. The coin spins . . . Alabama.

Fordham-Texas Christian: The loss of Kyle Gillespie was a terrific blow to Christian. Taking Fordham.

Washington-Stanford: Ought to make this guess on the basis of a fast or heavy field. Stanford doesn't like rain as witness the Oregon State defeat. Counting on co-operation from the weather man, Stanford.

Texas-Rice: Doubt if anyone's going to stop the Texas juggernaut. Texas.

Ohio State-Northwestern: Maybe this is where Ohio State gets off. Not too confidently, Northwestern.

Tulane-Mississippi: Two good Southeastern Conference teams, and one of them, Tulane, may be great. Subject to revision, Tulane.

Harvard-Navy: Another real test for the Tars in view of Harvard's great play against Dartmouth. Superior man-power should turn the tide toward Navy just as it did in the Cornell game. Navy.

Army-Columbia: Earl Blaik has done a wonderful job at West Point. This Army team is thoroughly workmanlike, but so is Columbia and the Lions have played tougher opposition. Purely a guess, Columbia.

Vanderbilt-Princeton: The Tigers are big and slow and seem no match for unbeaten Vanderbilt, which rates a decided nod.

Notre Dame-Illinois: Looks like the Irish will trip somewhere along the line and this might be the spot. But this corner strings along with Notre Dame.

Texas A. and M.-Baylor: Picking the Aggies.

Missouri-Nebraska: Plenty of scoring power in that Missouri line-up. The nod, extremely hesitant, goes to Missouri.

Wisconsin-Indiana: Taking Indiana with full knowledge that in-and-out Wisconsin can make any guesser look bad.

Purdue-Iowa: Probably close. Purdue.

California-Southern California: Guess away . . . California.

U. C. L. A.-Oregon: Looks safe for Oregon.

Washington State-Oregon State: Like Oregon State.

Pitt-Duke: More woe for the Panthers. Duke.

Penn-Maryland: Shouldn't be too much trouble for Penn.

Yale-Dartmouth: Looks like a free-scoring affair. Out of the hat, Dartmouth.

Cornell-Colgate: Picking Colgate.

Louisiana State-Florida: Those Tigers really are roaring. L. S. U

Marquette-Duquesne: Tough test for the Dukes. Warily, Duquesne.

Kentucky-West Virginia: The Mountaineers of West Virginia are not at full strength. Kentucky.

Detroit-Arkansas: Sticking with Detroit.

Oklahoma-Santa Clara: Santa Clara but not by much.

Kansas-Iowa State: Taking Iowa State.

Denver-Utah: Close enough. Utah.

Wake Forest-North Carolina: Can't see how the Tarheels can have recovered from the Tulane beating. Wake Forest.

Georgia Tech-Auburn: Like Tech.

Manhattan-Villanova: The edge belongs to Villanova.

Temple-Bucknell: Ditto Temple.

Boston College-Georgetown: A couple of hollow shells compared with last year. Boston College.

Holy Cross-New York University: Holy Cross.

Syracuse-Rutgers: The Scarlet's unbeaten record to end. Syracuse.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Amherst over Wesleyan; Brown over Lafayette; Penn State over Lehigh; Michigan State over Wayne; Creighton over Drake; Tulsa over Oklahoma A. & M.; William & Mary over George Washington; Tenneseee over Cincinnati; Mississippi State over Union; Furman over Davidson; Virginia Military over Richmond; Virginia Tech over Washington & Lee; North Carolina State over Newberry; San Francisco over Brigham Young; Idaho over Willamette; Montana over Montana State; St. Mary's over Loyola; Colorado over Wyoming; Colorado State over Utah State.

Answers to Many Questions To Be Made This Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the football enthusiast whose interest spans the whole of New England, tomorrow's games will provide the answers to a hatful of questions which have popped up during the week. For instance:

Was Dartmouth over-rated before it played Harvard, or was the Big Green team just too cocky in assuming it would have an undefeated season before it had played all its games? Will the Indians win their fifth game in 57 years over Yale tomorrow, or will Yale, surprised by Army last week, find it has regained its old mastery over Dartmouth? In this corner the Green holds the edge.

Will Boston College and Georgetown put on a repetition of their thriller of last year, which the Eagles took 19-18? That does not seem likely, for both teams have slipped this year. B. C. is favored and can win, but that does not mean that it will. The Hoyas saw their record of 23 games without a defeat stopped by B. C. last year and are eager to make up for it. Of all the games on the New England schedule this week, this one seems to present the greatest possibility of an upset of a favored eleven.

Key to Schedule

Close by in Harvard Stadium, the Crimson's game with Navy may give some idea of the worth of Harvard's win over Dartmouth. The Middies, who beat a Cornell team which had already beaten Harvard, are favored, but they must win by a wide margin to get much credit. Any sort of a showing by Dick Harlow's eleven will be a key to the balance of the Crimson schedule.

Questions in Maine are revolving around the start of the annual State series, in which Colby and Bowdoin have held one half of the title for the past three years. Three new coaches out of four—Pond at Bates, Allen at Maine, and Nitchman at Colby—are stepping right into another of those characteristically hot battles with which Walsh at Bowdoin has become familiar. Colby plays Bowdoin and Maine plays Bates.

Little Three Series

At Amherst the annual Little Three round robin begins, with the Lord Jeffs host to Wes Fesler's Wesleyan Cardinals and favored to win. Idle as far as that series is concerned, but very active as far as Tufts is concerned is Williams, Little Three defending champion which comes down to Medford. Question: What will Coach Lew Manly of the Jumbos pull out of the hat to bother the Ephmen?

Northeastern's Huskies are going to have fun tomorrow, but the question here is whether it will be enjoyable. The Upsala Vikings come to town with their heavy array, and although the local eleven is slightly favored the visitors have their own opinion about the result of the game. Coach Jimmy Dunn of N. U. has all of his regulars back in harness and once more again feels a bit optimistic. Do not be surprised though, if Upsala comes out on top as they have the past two years.

B. U. Favored

Farther afield are Boston University and Brown. The Terriers meet Western Maryland at Baltimore in a game under lights tonight, while the Bruins will try to count the spots on the Leopards of Lafayette. Both New England teams should win according to form, with B. U. scheduled to have the easier task, especially as they will have a full team on hand.

Holy Cross, which barely was beaten by Syracuse 6-0, takes on New York University at Worcester tomorrow and finds itself the favorite. Syracuse beat N. Y. U. 31-0. The Crusaders are expected to make good use of their passing attack.

Vermont Battle

In Vermont another State series gets under way with Norwich and Middlebury pulling up the curtain. At Hartford, Conn., two undefeated New England aggregations clash—Coast Guard and Trinity. The Tars have measured Rhode Island State, Connecticut, Worcester Tech, Rensselaer Tech, and Norwich among their victims, while Trinity has beaten Union, Vermont, Worcester Tech, and Hobart.

And now, still holding that deep breath, are a few week-end predictions—a few confident, a few hesitant, and a few just pure guesswork:

Navy to beat Harvard.
Dartmouth to beat Yale.
Brown to beat Lafayette.
Williams to beat Tufts.
Georgetown to beat B. C.
Holy Cross to beat N. Y. U.
Upsala to beat Northeastern.
Amherst to beat Wesleyan.
Maine to beat Bates.
Colby to beat Bowdoin.
Connecticut to beat Springfield.
Norwich to beat Middlebury.
New Hampshire to beat Vermont.
Coast Guard to beat Trinity.
B. U. to beat Western Maryland.
Panzer to beat American International.

Shooting at New Target

Aviation Cadet Leverett Clark of Kingston, R. I., has his sights on a new target. Formerly he had them trained on a bull's-eye when he was captain of the Rhode Island State College rifle team in 1940-41. Now he is aiming at the bars of a commissioned officer in the Army Air Corps, which are awarded to student pilots after 30 weeks of aeronautical training. Clark recently transferred to Randolph Field, Texas, after 10 weeks of primary training.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Plays Clark in Soccer

The Harvard varsity soccer team is out to take the measure of Clark Univ. as New England Intercollegiate Soccer League competition is resumed on various fields tomorrow. The Harvard game is scheduled for 1 o'clock on the Business School Field. Harvard's record so far this season: lost to Dartmouth 2 to 0; defeated Tufts 6 to 0, and tied with Springfield 1 to 1. Clark has lost to Brown 12 to 1, Trinity 2 to 1, Coast Guard 4 to 1, and Connecticut State 4 to 1.

Coach Jim McDonald of Harvard will start Penson, g; Harbison, r.f.b.; Taylor, l.f.b.; Clarke, r.h.b.; Myerson, c.h.b.; Truscott, l.h.b.; Herskovits, r.o.; Drake, r.i.; Sawhill, c.f.; Calhoun, l.i.; and Poor, l.o. Coach Bernard of Clark University will start Norris, g; Yagjian, r.f.b.; Shopes, l.f.b.; Jordan, r.h.b.; Berry, r.o.; Anderson, r.i.; Stringer, c.f.; Masyowski, l.i.; Gudzinowicz, l.i.; Williams, c.h.b.; and Prue, l.h.b.

* * *

While the Harvard varsity football team entertains the Middies of the Naval Academy in the Stadium, the Harvard freshmen will be playing Worcester Academy in Worcester. The Crimson yearlings have lost 26 to 0 to Exeter and 19 to 6 to Andover, while the Academy team from Worcester has defeated Huntington School 7 to 6 and Lawrence Academy 20 to 0. Worcester beat the Harvard freshmen last year 6 to 0.

* * *

Dinghy Chairman Leonard Romagna, Brown's commodore, has set an example in following the I. Y. R. A. executive committee's recommendation that member clubs schedule more dual, triangular and quadrangular regattas with a full schedule that calls for meeting New Hampshire, Tufts, Rhode Island, Harvard, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Tech, Coast Guard and Yale among others in dinghy-sailing competition as well as staging the Brown invitation regatta this Saturday.

* * *

Massachusetts Tech's soccer team plays Coast Guard in New London, and Brown, league leader, faces Connecticut at Storrs in games tomorrow, and Dartmouth takes on Springfield in Springfield today. Boston Celt's officials have invited sailors (free to those in uniform) to attend their American League Cup game against St. Michaels on Sunday in Andrew Square, South Boston.

* * *

A Lexington, Mass., boy, Richard Archibald, recently won the annual fall tennis tournament at Hebron (Maine) Academy. In the semifinal round Archibald defeated Robert MacDonald of Wollaston, Mass., and in the final he beat Albert Bassey of Walpole, Mass., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1. At South Byfield, Mass., yesterday, Governor Dummer Academy boys defeated a soccer team composed of British sailors, 4 to 0.

* * *

The annual Cup Night of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club of Winthrop is schedeuled for Oct. 30. After dinner (7:30 sharp) a presentation of 60 trophies will be made to successful skippers.

Oddities

Yale will play Navy in Baltimore next year.

* * *

Lynn Houston, Ohio State's star sophomore guard, was a freshman at Michigan two years ago.

* * *

At the end of the football season, Nile Kinnick, former All-America and now an assistant coach at Iowa, will start a four-year stretch in the Navy Air Corps.

Probable Lineups

Tufts	Williams
Redgate (195), le	re (200), Hearne
Rowell (193) lt	rt (200), Oswald
Zullo (186), lg	rg (195), Steigman
Richardson (195) c	c (202), Courter
Sweeney (176), rg	lg (190), Hall
Anderson (230), rt	lt (200) Lare
Price (162), re	le (172), Dolan
Rutter (173), qb	qb (175) Morgan
Bissett (165), lhb	rhb (160), Hancock
Harrison (186), rhb	lhb (170), Schmidt
Curtis (180), fb	fb (180), Holden

B. C.	Georgetown
Furbush (190), le.re,	(193), Lemke
Bouley (220), lt	rt (246), Blozis
Darone (198), lg	rg (193), Paternoster
Naumetz (209), c.c	(183), Derringe
Canale (226), rg.lg	(180), McMahon
Morro (202), rt	lt (218), Perpich
Zabilski (186), re	le (178), Pavich
Doherty (170), qb	qb (187), Falcone
Maznicki (180), lhb	rhb (177), Bulvin
Holovak (204), rhb	lhb (180), Reiges
Williams (185), fb	fb (185), Gyorgydeak

Northeastern	Upsala
Colantonio (180) le	re (160 Rusignuolo
Jensen (200) lt	rt (210) Mullen
Erickson (175) lg	rg (195) Freedman
Grey (200) c	c (180) Levine
White (162) rg	lg (180) Lapolla
Krajewski (200) rt	lt (220) Arnold
Phillips (168) re	le (1553 Hedden
Foster (190) qb	qb (160) Ricciardi
Dias (191) lh	rh (182) Stanley
Galuffo (165) rh	lh (162) Schaub
Murphy (165) or DeMeo (148) fb	fb (170) Johnson

B. U.	W. Maryland
Whelan, le	re, Ortenzi
Radulski, lt	rt, Natalizi
Dorr, lg	rg, Walls
Michaels, c	c, Phillips
Parsons, rg	lg, Kittner
Gold, rt	lt, Bohn
Erickson, re	le, Suffern
Carroll, qb	qb, Biasi
Giles, lhb	rhb, Sorensen
Provinzano, rhb	lhb, Bricker
Lamana, fb	fb, Kaplan

Maj. Smythe Visits Leafs in Training

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 24 (CP)—Maj. Connie Smythe, former general manager of Toronto Maple Leaf Gardens and the Leafs, made his first appearance of the year at the Leaf training camp here this week and his presence was the signal for an unusually robust practice session. He returned to Toronto shortly after the practice.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Amherst Fresh. 30, Mass. State Fresh. 39.

Florida-Miami-Game Result in Orange Bowl on Nov. 15 Important to Both Teams

Victory for Either Eleven Will Clinch State Crown

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Florida-Miami game in the Orange Bowl Nov. 15 assumed added significance following Miami's convincing 21-to-0 victory over previously undefeated Rollins.

A Florida victory would give the Gators a clean claim to the State title while a Miami victory would do the same for the Hurricanes.

Furthermore, Maryland's unexpected 13-to-12 victory over Florida and Miami's strong comeback this season indicate that game will be anything but a Gator walkaway.

Florida Meets LSU

Of more immediate concern is Florida's invasion of Baton Rouge Saturday for a game with LSU, which showed surprising strength in walloping Rice, 27 to 0.

The Blue and Gray Association announced last week that five of the South's outstanding football players had accepted invitations to participate in its 1941 All-Star, North-South classic in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 27.

Those listed as accepting were: Bill Dudley, University of Virginia's nation-leading scorer; Merle Hapes and Junie Hovius, University of Mississippi's triple-threat twins; Kyle Gillespie, Texas Christian signal caller, and Harry Dunkle, co-captain and backfield ace at the University of North Carolina.

Blue Coaches

Coaches for the South have not yet been selected, but Coaches Carl Snavely of Cornell and Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern will be back to tutor their fourth Blue Squad. The North has won twice, the South once.

* * *

Memphis of the Southern Association and Tulsa of the Texas League dipped into baseball's class A-1 draft last Monday, each getting one player.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Yankees traded Myril Hoag and Joe Glenn to St. Louis Browns for Oral Hildebrand and Colonel "Buster" Mills.

Five Years Ago

Minnesota won 21st consecutive game, blanking Purdue, 33-0.

Memphis selected a third baseman, John W. Rigdon, from Alexandria of the Evangeline League, and Tulsa called up Pitcher Warren Martin from Saginaw of the Michigan State Circuit.

The expected bristling Piedmont League session, with possibility of a change in administration, turned out to be just a routine affair last Saturday in Richmond, Va., with the directors unanimously reelecting Ralph K. Daughton as President for another one-year term.

Cleveland, Ohio, will send another all-star high school aggregation to St Petersburg, Fla., to play the St. Petersburg "Green Devils" in a post-season game, Christmas Day, at the Qumquat Bowl.

Clyde Jones

And Talking of . . . Field Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping the Game Alive

LONDON—Field Hockey circles being undoubtedly the right and proper place for wise cracks (technical joke for those conversant with the game) I am moved today to observe that considerable activity prevails in them here this winter, although the clubs as a whole have been severely hit by the war-occasioned loss of both players and grounds.

A great deal of British play is in the fighting services, which now contain more hockey enthusiasts than ever they did before. But a good many civilian clubs for men and women are operating, too, as best they can, and in most of the hockey-playing schools boys and girls are playing very much on the usual lines.

Although the fact may not be generally realized, there are in England in peacetime three times as many clubs for hockey as there are for Rugby Union Football. This statement has a slight catch in it, however, since 2,000 of the 3,000 hockey clubs here are for women and girls, of whom about a quarter of a million indulge in the sport under the administration of the All England Women's Hockey Association.

War-Time Bulletin

The ladies have been particularly successful in keeping the civilian game alive during the war. And at the outset of the present season, Helen Armfield, honorary secretary of the A. E. W. H. A., sent out this organization's "War-Time News Bulletin," I am told, to 425 women's clubs and 206 girls' schools.

This bulletin has disclosed the remarkable fact that, since hostilities began, no fewer than 2,145 books of rules have been sold. Most of these have gone to Midland and Western counties, where the clubs have been more active, generally speaking, than those of the South.

Another interesting revelation is that a gift of three ambulances has been made to Britain by the hockey players of the United States "in gratitude for all the A. E. W. H. A. has done for hockey in America." This serves to stress the friendship value of international play, which has brought United States teams to Britain more than once and has taken British sides to the United States, where the last pre-war international conference about feminine hockey matters was held at Philadelphia in 1939.

True Test

The government of the game by the A. E. W. H. A. is, I may say, a model of what such a thing should be. In normal times the clubs, which are the backbone of the game, foregather early in the season for county trials, and the county teams that are then evolved meet later in "regional" fixtures. Regional sides—North, South, East, West, and Midlands—are then selected, and by the time the national eleven has to be picked for the women's pan-Britannic international tournament the whole talent of the country has been subjected to test. Which is more than can be said in regard to the men's game.

Between the end of the World War and the start of the present one, women's hockey became greatly intensified. Before me as I write is a photograph taken during a woman's match in 1912. The players have most acute "waists," long skirts, straw hats and billowing sleeves, and they appear to be mincing delicately after the ball. Today, of course, ladies turn out for games quite unhampered by sartorial superfluities, and dart about the place in a very streamlined and athletic manner.

This will be vouched for by any gentleman who, like myself, has received a whack over the shins from a lady in the course of one of those "mixed" hockey matches that have been more numerous than usual during the war.

Men Back in Game

For obvious reasons, men's hockey was more quickly and drastically affected by the outbreak of war than was the women's game. This season, however, there is decidedly more club activity among the males than there was in 1939-1940 or 1940-1941, though it is slight compared with the amount that customarily prevailed before the war, when far more men's hockey took place than was generally supposed by people interested in other sports.

The reason why a game so widely played commanded so little space in the newspapers, compared with football, in the days when there was space for football in the newspapers here, is that it has always thrived upon a playing, not a watching public. The Oxford-Cambridge men's inter-varsity and international matches draw their thousands, composed mainly of players and past players, but the mere thrill-seekers among the public were to be found next door watching Soccer.

Spectators were, indeed, as inevitable as goal-posts at Soccer in normal times, and there was a special sort of following for each grade of play, from the hydra-headed monster in a towering grandstand to six youths, a nursemaid and a stray dog in a public park.

No Large Crowds

Hockey has always been remarkable, not only for the absence of large crowds, but also for the absence of the things which tend to produce large crowds—league points, cup-ties, and the fifty-cent medals which go with these intensifiers of competition. True, there are leagues in various parts of the country. But in the South, fixtures have always been arranged among the clubs just as they wished, and, as a consequence, the play has been more important than the result, as it is in football played under Rugby Union rules.

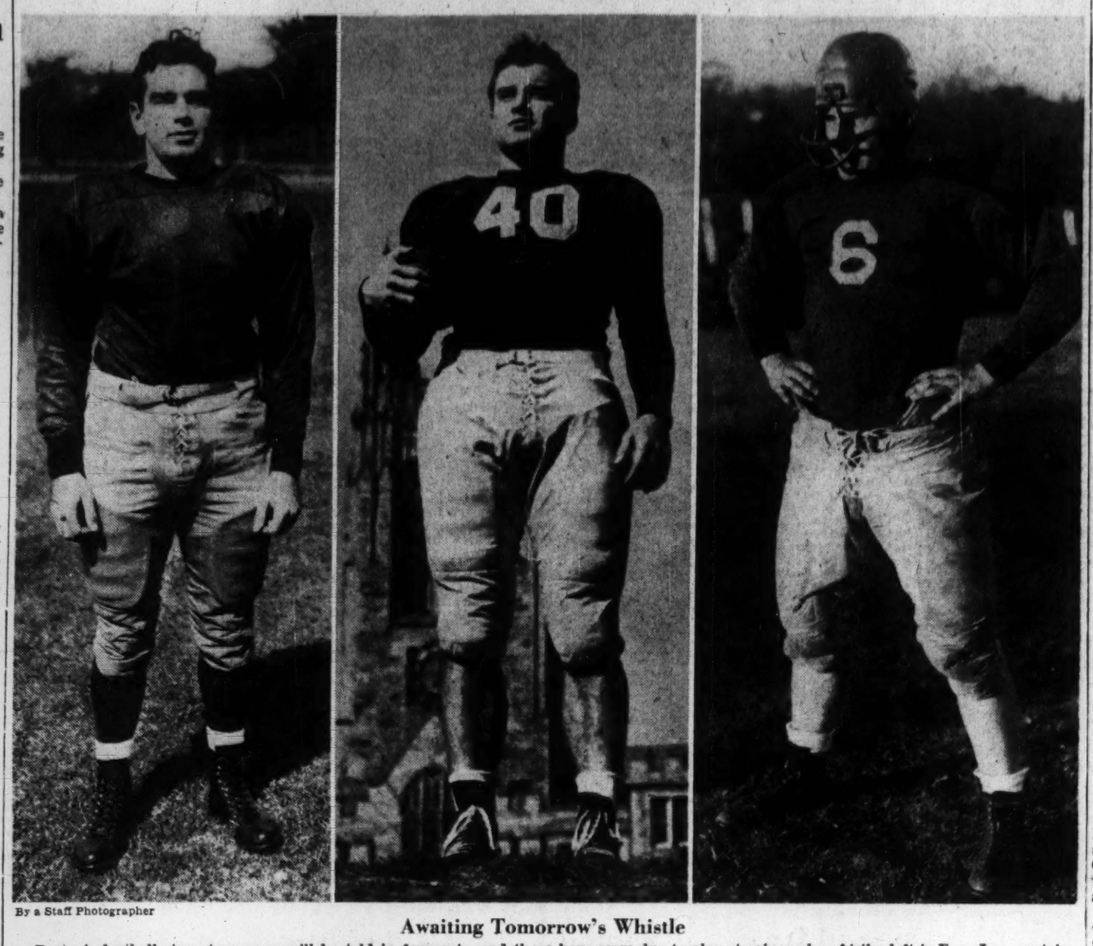
It is a source of pride to hockey players that the game has been free from even the faintest suspicion of professionalism. And cynics, commenting on the fact, have observed that this state of affairs was likely to continue just so long as the general public went to see something else. Even hockey enthusiasts themselves admitted the force of this. Because, when all is said and done, it is the crowd which develops the financial side of a sport and, in some games, turns amateur players into box-office attractions, whether they like it or not. In hockey— which, incidentally, is a fast and entertaining game to watch—the question has not arisen. And hockey players are resolved that it never shall.

Abel Scores Clincher

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24 (AP)—Syd Abel, left wing, scored in 10 seconds of overtime to enable the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League to beat their American League affiliate, the Indianapolis Capitals, 5 to 4, last night.

The game, before an estimated 3,000 fans, opened the ice hockey season in Indianapolis. J. Fisher and Connie Brown were credited with assists on the winning goal.

Actors in Local Grid Dramas



By a Staff Photographer

Awaiting Tomorrow's Whistle

Boston's football story tomorrow will be told in four acts, and these boys seem due to play starring roles. At the left is Fran Lee, captain of Harvard, who will appear in Act I at Harvard Stadium. This act is called "Against the Navy." In the middle is Frank Maznicki of Boston College, whose part in Act II—"Fenway Frolics"—calls for him to make trouble for George(town). At the right is George Sweeney of Tufts in Act III, which takes place at Medford. In "The Oval Ball" he guards against William(s). Act IV takes place at Brookline, and a synopsis of this chapter is told below.

Three-Way Tie For the Lead In Billiards

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Defending champion Willie Mosconi and his chief challenger, Ralph Greenleaf, can break up a three-way tie for first place by winning tonight in the world's pocket billiards championship tourney.

Mosconi, Greenleaf and Edwin Rudolph now are in a triple deadlock for the top rung. Each have won three games in as many states. Mosconi and Greenleaf are scheduled to play Arthur Cranfield and Harry Baker, respectively, tonight, while Rudolph is idle.

Greenleaf, 17-time winner of the title, took an easy 125 to 40 victory over Cranfield yesterday while Mosconi turned back Baker, 125 to 66. Rudolph kept pace by trouncing George Kelly, 125 to 63.

Don Tozer sprang a surprise by defeating Andrew Ponzi, 125 to 107, for his first victory in four matches. Irving Crane beat Joe Procita, 125 to 84, in the other match of the day.

The standings:

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game	Tot. Pts.	Tot. Ins.
Mosconi	3	0	82	8	375	36
Greenleaf	3	0	65	7	375	37
Rudolph	3	0	44	7	375	42
Caras	2	0	32	14	250	32
Crane	2	0	45	17	250	37
Ponzi	1	1	40	12	222	31
Lauri	1	1	45	24	202	35
Kelly	1	3	41	12	295	42
Tozer	1	3	40	19	290	61
Procita	0	3	31	0	287	52
Cranfield	0	3	34	0	241	42
Baker	0	3	20	0	156	56

Today's Schedule

Crane vs. Lauri.
Caras vs. Tozer.
Ponzi vs. Procita.
Mosconi vs. Cranfield.
Greenleaf vs. Baker.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

At Winnipeg: N. Y. Rangers (NL) 9, Tulsa (AA) 2.
At Cornwall, Ont.: Providence (AL) 4, Cleveland (AL) 2.
At Indianapolis: Detroit Red Wings (NL) 5, Indianapolis (AL) 4 (one overtime period).

Buck Cagers Begin Practice For Hard Basketball Season

COLUMBUS, O.—The fact that this is the middle of the football season means nothing to Coach Harold G. Olsen's basketball players except the signal to start practicing for one of the toughest seasons an Ohio State quintet has ever experienced.

Practice sessions began Oct. 21 in the Men's Gymnasium. About 25 men will drill Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings each week until Nov. 15, when the squad will move to the Coliseum on the Ohio State Fairgrounds for practice five nights a week.

Coach Olsen has five lettermen returning around which to build his team. Jack Graf, the captain, and Max Gecowets are probable varsity men at the guards, although Graf will not be able to report for practice until after football is out of the way. Bill Goss, Freddie Miller, and footballer Dick Fisher are letterwinners at forward as is Jack McLain at center.

Three in Army Uniform

Other veterans who will report include LaVerne Toms, Ed Moeller, Warren Scholler, and Ralph Davis. Three men have gone to the Army and another is apt to be drafted by the time the season starts. Al Marzano, Stan Palmer and Joe Young are the three already in uniform, and sophomore Durward Wight is the other.

The Buckeye cagers will again travel to the Pacific Coast during the Christmas holidays, where they will meet Stanford and the University of California, after stopping off at Omaha en route to play Creighton's tough Bluejays.

Previous to that, they will have met a new opponent, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and the University of Kentucky, Sugar Bowl champions.

After the holidays, the Conference season begins with the Bucks meeting every Conference team in 15 games. Single games are scheduled with Michigan, Northwestern and Chicago, while Illinois, Purdue, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, and Iowa will all be met twice. It should be noted that the three teams which the Bucks meet only once are the three which have been most consistently near the bottom of the Conference standings over a period of several seasons, while all the leading teams must be faced twice.

An oddity in the Ohio State schedule is made necessary by the fact the Bucks must give up their Coliseum floor in February and March while the American Bowling Congress takes over. As a result, seven of the nine Confefence games Ohio State is to play between Jan. 3 and Feb. 2 will be played at the Coliseum, while of the remaining six, only one will be played here This game, with Wisconsin, will be played on a temporary floor in the Men's Gymnasium.

Sophomores

Thirteen sophomores will come up from last year's good freshman squad to fight for varsity berths These include forwards Lou Trabitz, John Schenk, Bud Wise, Dick Palmer, Durward Wight, Paul Lorey and Robert Zumstein; centers Bob Shaw, Jack Wilce, and Ken McClure; and guards James Sims, Francis Fisher and Leon Schoenbaum.

Following is the complete schedule:

Dec. 10—Great Lakes Naval Training Station; 13—University of Kentucky (Clinic); 22—Creighton University at Omaha; 27—Stanford University at Berkeley; 29—University of California. Jan 3—University of Minnesota; 10—Purdue University at Lafayette; 12—University of Illinois; 17—State University of Iowa; 19—Northwestern University; 24—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 26—University of Chicago; 31—Purdue University. Feb. 2—Indiana University; 7—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 9—State University of Iowa at Iowa City; 14—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 21—University of Illinois at Urbana; 28—University of Wisconsin. March 7—Indiana University at Bloomington.

.406 Batter

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—For the first time in its history a Canadian-American Baseball League player has batted more than .400 for the season.

He is Austin Knickerbocker, Oneonta outfielder, and he won the league batting crown this year with a mark of .406, Albert E. Houghton, league statistician, announced.

In pitching, Jack Robinson of Amsterdam and Tom Fine of Oneonta each won 22 games to set another league record. Robinson's earned run average of 2.85 a game was the lowest yet recorded.

Awaiting Vikings

By a Staff Photographer

Len Erickson

Here is Northeastern's contribution to Act IV of Boston's football play tomorrow. He is Len Erickson, the Huskies' outstanding guard, whose part in the show calls for him to help trim the sails of the Vikings of Upsala, N. J.

Talk of Golf Tilt Between The Americas

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24 (AP)—Talk of international team matches with the United States, goal of the Argentine Golf Association for nearly a decade, has revived since the arrival of Uncle Sam's newest links ambassadors, Sam Snead and Jimmy Demaret.

With the Ryder Cup matches between the United States and Great Britain apparently blocked for the duration of the war, local golf officials are attempting to initiate annual eight-men-to-a-side competition between the two American nations in 1942. The big obstacle has been and still is a lack of money, but the financial prospects are brighter than ever today.

'Good Neighbor' Angle

There is a "good neighbor" angle involved, too. North American businessmen who have spent years here believe there is no better way to foster good relations with Argentina than on the golf course. For this reason they are hopeful of attracting both governments' support for the team plan.

While there are no public links here now the city of Buenos Aires is considering building one on a new park tract. Argentina's ruling class can be found driving, pitching and putting nearly every day the year around and even nonplayers follow the golfing news with interest. Buenos Aires newspapers publish complete accounts of major golf tournaments in the United States and the accomplishments of our leading performers are well known.

In National Open

Snead and Demaret, here to compete in the national open, have drawn galleries that include Cabinet members and other ranking officials. When Tony Manero came here in 1935 he played with General Agustin P. Justo, then President of the republic.

Both Snead and Demaret are conceded excellent chances in this year's national open, but will find plenty of opposition from the home pros, particularly Eduardo Blasi whose short game acquired finesse during his recent visit to the United States.

Sport Siftings

Twenty-two tennis players have signed to play in the University of Idaho fall tournament, according to Bud Doane of Grangeville, tournament manager Purpose of the fall meet is to give Idaho's new tennis coach, A. E. Whitehead, a basis for measuring the ability of potential members of next spring's Vandal racquet team.

* * *

Invitations to 2,250 lettermen, some in Japan, China, Philippines, Spain and other foreign countries, to attend the fourth annual dinner of the Illinois Alumni Lettermen's Association have been mailed by Acting Director Doug Mills.

The dinner will be held on Nov. 8 in the new Illini Union building, following the Iowa football game. A reunion after the game will precede the dinner.

Weldo B. Ames of Chicago, former track captain and hurdler, is President of the Association; Robert H. Fletcher, Findlay, Ohio, Vice-President and Walt Wessman, Oak Park, Secretary. Harry A. Hall, Waukegan, is Past President.

Cardinals Pay Good Dividend

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—A dividend of $5 a share is being paid to St. Louis Cardinal stockholders. There may be another before spring.

Last year the club paid $7 a share. This was made possible through sale of players, including Joe Medwick, Mickey Owen and Curt Davis to the Dodgers.

Cardinal stock has a par value of $25 a share, but is worth from $150 to $175 and is hard to get.

The club had one of its best seasons, playing to 646,190 at home, 806,530 on the road and almost beating out Brooklyn for the National League Pennant.

Leafs Look Like Champions Except for Right Wing Flaw

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—Strong from the goal out, the Toronto Maple Leafs this year look like a potential Stanley Cup champion except for a flaw at right wing.

Clarence (Hap) Day has 29 players in training here for the opening of the National Hockey League season Nov. 1 and probably will carry 19 during the season.

But in addition to numbers, the Toronto club has class. Turk Broda last year won the Vezina Trophy—awarded to the goalie who allows the least number of goals—and two other stand-bys, left winger Sweeney Schriner and defenseman Wally Stanowski, earned places on the Canadian Press All-Star selections.

Right Wing Poor

"We've got the best all-around defense corps in the league and at the moment can hardly improve upon it," said Day "But last year we had three right wingers who scored only four goals apiece. That's the spot we have to bolster."

The forwards include Capt. Syl Apps, Pete Langelle, Billy Taylor and Normie Mann, centers; Nick Metz, Hank Goldup, Schriner, Red Heron, Bob Davidson and Nick Knott, left wingers; Gordie Drillon, Johnny McCreedy, Harold Frost, Gus Marker, Peanuts O'Flaherty, and Don Metz, right wingers.

McCreedy, Frost and O'Flaherty are newcomers.

The front line formations, as established in practice, include Apps, Nick Metz, and Drillon in the first combination, Taylor, Schriner and Frost in the second, and Langelle, Goldup and McCreedy in the third. That is the way they probably will go into the season.

Defensemen

Besides Stanowski, the defensemen expected to be retained are Bingo Kampman, Bucko McDonald, Reg Hamilton, and Jack Church, all veterans. Four juniors who have been trying out in camp are expected to be farmed again.

The squad for the season likely will include one goalie, five defensemen, four complete forward lines, and one or two utility men.

Day has been laboring to whip his combinations into maneuverable units, quick to recognize and thrust at openings.

"You've got to be able to move fast and to strike fast," he explained. "Our defensemen must be ready to move up on the attack whenever an opening presents itself."

Day, embarking on his second year as coach, will be strictly on his own this season.

Active Service

Connie Smythe, who built up the Maple Leaf organization from scratch and became one of the best known figures in hockey, now is a major on active service in the Canadian Army. He says he won't have time for hockey.

"I'll be too busy looking after my new team (referring to his Royal Canadian Army Battery) to give any attention to my old team," he told the players when he turned over control to Day, who had been his pupil.

Smythe has managed to visit the Leaf's camp, but just to look around.

Bell Released

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24 (AP)—Les Bell, former St. Louis Cards third baseman who led the Harrisburg Senators to a pennant and the Governor's Cup in the Interstate Baseball League during the past season, said yesterday he has been given his unconditional release.

He added he asked for the release so he could negotiate a contract with a team in a higher baseball league. The husky manager played with the Cards in the World Series of 1926, and later went with the Chicago Cubs and Boston Braves.

Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Columbus Bulls 42, Dayton Dakotas 0.
New York Yankees 13, Hartford Blues 31.

Illini to Close '42 Schedule on Nov. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois football team will close its 1942 schedule with the Ohio State game here on Nov. 14, a week earlier than the close of the conference season.

Chicago was originally scheduled for the closing date, Nov. 21, but the Maroons gave the elbow to football. With schedules arranged years in advance it was impossible to replace them, so it was decided to close the season on Nov. 14.

Butler and University of South Dakota have been arranged as opening games, Doug Mills, acting director, announces. Harry Gamage, former Illini player, is South Dakota coach.

The complete 1942 schedule is as follows:

Sept. 26—Butler.
Oct. 3—University of South Dakota; 10—Minnesota; 17—At Iowa; 24—Notre Dame; 31—At Michigan.
Nov. 7—At Northwestern. 14—Ohio State.

College Football

By the Associated Press

South Carolina 18, Clemson 14.
Northwestern Oklahoma State Teachers 0, Southwestern 0 (tie).
Austin Peay Normal 34, Arkansas State 0.
Texas Wesleyan 48, Austin College 7.
Montana Mines 12, Montana Normal 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 19, Louisville 7.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1941

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	541,020
1941 volume to date	115,343,696
1940 volume to date	163,761,225

Steel, Oil Shares Extend Market Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The stock market made another sortie on the recovery front today and leaders got up fractions to 2 points at the best.

Dealings, fairly lively in the forenoon, slackened later and, near the final hour, advances were reduced in many cases. Steels, oils and specialties were in the forefront of the forward shift. Transfers were at the rate of some 700,000 shares.

Persistent hopes the Reds would halt the Nazi Russian drive brought in some of the bidding, brokers said. In addition, props were found in a batch of pleasing earnings statements and other business statistics. Drying up of offerings lately gave some the idea the next speculative shift might be forward.

Prominent on the upside most of the time—some eventually slipped—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Western Union, American Smelting, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Westinghouse and Phillips Petroleum.

In the curb support was accorded Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Cessna Aircraft, American Cyanamid "B" and Humble Oil.

Corporate Bonds Firm

Corporate bond prices held firm to shades higher toward the final hour of the market today, with interest well-scattered throughout the list.

Rail issues accounted for a large portion of the volume, which ran at a slightly faster pace than on Thursday. Utility securities also attracted considerable attention.

U. S. Governments were fairly steady, although a few minor declines were registered in over-the-counter dealings.

Scattered industrials, such as U. S. Steel 2.55s and Bethlehem Steel 3¼s, failed to join the corporate upturn.

Moving higher, in a fair volume of transactions, were Pennsylvania Railroad convertible 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Alleghany income 5s of '50, Nickel Plate 4½s, Wabash first 5s of '39, and Southern Railway 4s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.72¾	.72½	.72⅝	.72⅝
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.18⅛	1.16⅜	1.16⅞	1.15¾
Minneapolis	1.13	1.11¼	1.11⅞	1.10⅝
Kansas City	1.13	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.10¾
Winnipeg	.73⅞	.73⅜	.73⅜	.73⅛
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.22⅞	1.20¾	1.21¼	1.20½
Minneapolis	1.16½	1.15⅞	1.16⅛	1.15⅛
Kansas City	1.16⅛	1.14½	1.15	1.14
Winnipeg	.77½	.77⅛	.77¼	.77¼
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.23¾	1.21½	1.22⅛	1.20⅞
Minneapolis	1.18¾	1.18	1.18	1.17¼
Kansas City	1.16⅝	1.15⅛	1.15⅝	1.14½
December Corn:				
Chicago	.76⅝	.74¾	.76⅜	.74⅜
Kansas City	.70⅞	.69½	.70⅝	.69⅛
May Corn:				
Chicago	.82½	.80¾	.82⅜	.80½
Kansas City	.75⅜	.73⅝	.75⅛	.73⅝
December Oats:				
Chicago	.48½	.47⅝	.48⅛	.47¼
Minneapolis	.44⅛	.43⅝	.44	.43½
Winnipeg	.45⅝	.44⅞	.45⅞	.44¼
Rye, Chicago:				
December	.66	.64¾	.65	.64
May	.72¾	.71¼	.71½	.70⅝
July	.74¾	.73⅝	.73⅞	.72¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.57	9.70	9.57	9.62	9.47
Jan.	9.82	9.90	9.80	9.82	9.70
Mar	11.07	11.22	11.07	11.15	11.00
May	11.27	11.47	11.27	11.37	11.22

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.51½	1.61¼	1.58	1.59⅝	1.58¾
May	1.65½	1.66½	1.63¼	1.64⅝	1.64¾
July	1.66	1.67	1.64½	1.65	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				94.5b	94.5
March	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.7
May	92.0	92.2	92.0	92.0	91.8
Tops					
December	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.6
March	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
May				123.8b	123.8

b—Bid

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.60	16.75	16.40	16.40	16.53
March	16.91	17.07	16.65	16.68	16.85
May	17.14	17.26	16.82	16.85	17.04
July	17.22	17.33	16.92	16.93	17.13
October	17.33	17.46	17.21	17.21	17.22

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.96	12.97	12.92	12.92	12.76
March	13.07	13.09	12.92	12.97	12.87

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				14.70b	14.65
March				14.61b	14.60
June	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.60

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.88	7.92	7.86	7.86	7.86
March	8.05	8.07	8.02	8.03	8.02

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar. No. 3				2.85b	2.85
Wed May No. 4	2.56	2.56	2.52	2.53	2.53

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.01	6.01	6.00	6.00	6.01

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	34.10	34.25	34.05	34.15	34.00
*December	34.35	34.35	34.25	34.35	34.15
*January	34.50	34.60	34.40	34.50	34.40

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.45	29.50	29.40	29.50	29.35
†November	29.45	29.45	29.40	29.45	29.35
†December	29.40	29.45	29.35	29.40	29.20
†January	28.60	28.60	28.60	28.60	28.60

*S. s. †R. s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.22	2.21
January	2.86	2.88	2.86	2.87	2.84

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 23
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8⅛	5¼	Adams Ex (.30g)	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 23
5	2⅞	Alaska Juneau	17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	6⅞	6½	6⅞	Oct 23
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
25⅜	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
11¼	7	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	152	151	152	+1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	6	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
9	5¼	Allied Stores	7	7⅜	7	7	— ½
86¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
37	25⅝	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	13	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Oct 23
1⅜	¾	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	Oct 22
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅞
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57⅞	57	57¾	+1¼
19⅝	14⅞	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	18	50	48¾	50	+2
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	10	82⅝	81¾	82⅛	— ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	Oct 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 22
5⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	9	9⅛	9	9	+ ½
19½	15½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	12	½	½	½	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¾
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅞
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	14	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	19	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 23
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
60	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	16	12	11⅞	11⅞	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	3	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	11	10¾	10¼	10½	— ¼
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	20	20	20	— ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	34	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	7	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+1⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	7	27¼	26¾	27	
7¼	5¼	Am Rad & S .45g	46	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
15⅞	11¾	Am R Mill(1.05g)	15	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	7¼	Am Seating(½g)	10	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	7	39¼	38½	38¾	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	3	21	21	21	+ ¼
11½	5⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 23
13½	9	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	9	9	9	Oct 23
22⅛	[illegible]	Am Sug R (½g)	6	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	95	95	95	+ ⅜
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 23
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	152⅝	152¼	152⅝	+ ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	67¼	66⅞	67¼	+ ¾
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	69⅛	69	69⅛	
159	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Oct 22
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	28	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ½
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	115	115	115	
7¼	3½	Am Water Wks	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Oct 14
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	32	26¾	26¼	26½	Oct 10
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 22
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 3
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 21
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	Oct 18
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ½
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	4	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅜
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	+1½
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	4	28¾	28½	28¾	Sep 18
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 23
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 23
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 21
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	42	29⅜	28⅞	29	Oct 22
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	5	65½	65	65	— ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	17	25¾	25¼	25¼	
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	54	54	54	+1
25⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	9	25½	25¼	25¼	+2
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	— ⅛
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Oct 23
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	Oct 15
5⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	48	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	19	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
8½	6	Bangor & Ar	3	6	6	6	
13½	7	Barber As ½e	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	9	9	9	Oct 22
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Oct 23
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 21
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 22
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	Oct 21
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 6
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	25	64¼	62½	63¾	+ ¼
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	+1½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	Oct 23
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 22
18⅛	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	Oct 21
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&Br 1½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
21⅞	17⅞	Borden Co (.90g)	18	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	Oct 23
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	15	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	11	2¼	1⅞	2¼	
39⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¾
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Oct 23
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	10	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (2¼g)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 23
6⅛	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 14
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
23⅛	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	17	17	17	Oct 17
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	3	9	9	9	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	2	22¼	22	22	+ ⅜
35⅜	27⅛	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
20⅞	15⅞	Burling (1.30g)	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 23
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	Oct 22
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	14	8⅛	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
4¼	2¾	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	4⅜	Butler Br (.45g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	
4⅛	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
11⅞	7¼	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	9	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	Oct 23
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3⅛	3	3	
87¼	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	2	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
50⅛	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ¼
29⅞	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	7	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 23
4⅛	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 21
14⅞	4⅛	Cent Violetta S	9	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¾
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 23
24⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	4	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3	3	3	+ ¼
21⅛	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 22
22⅛	17⅛	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 22
16	11⅛	Checker Cab	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44⅛	34⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
102⅛	93⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Ches Corp	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	24	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	Chi Great West	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Oct 22
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 18
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 23
72⅛	53⅛	Chrysler (4½g)	32	57¼	56½	56⅞	+ ¾
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3½	3½	3½	Oct 22
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	38	37⅞	38	+1¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	4	38	38	38	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅝
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	15	14⅞	15	
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 20
30¼	17¾	Collins & A 2¾g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 23
21¾	14⅝	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15	14⅞	15	Oct 23
4⅞	2	Col G&E (.10g)	52	2⅛	2	2	
82⅛	60	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	60	59½	60	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¼	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	102½	103	+1
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	17	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Cont Baking	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	107	106½	107	+ ½
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	20	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	9⅛	9	9	Oct 23
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	15	26	25¼	25¾	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
18⅞	12⅜	Cop'weld S(.60g)	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	+ ⅜
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	15	49	48¾	49	Oct 23
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	Oct 21
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	6	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	77	77	77	—1¼
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	14	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
104	99⅝	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Oct 22
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	29¼	29	29	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	32	10	9⅞	10	Oct 6
[illegible]	¼	Com'th & South	289	[illegible]	¼	¼	+ ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	59½	59	59	— ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	34	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Oct 21
22¼	19¼	Con Air new 2g	60	22½	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	15⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	50	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	98	98	98	+ ¼
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ¼
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	7	10⅛	9¾	9¾	Oct 23
3⅛	2	Cons Laundries	16	2⅛	2	2	— ⅜
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	40	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	13⅛	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Oct 22
14	9	Del & Hudson	3	10½	10⅜	10½	Oct 21
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
23¼	19⅜	Detroit Ed 1.40g	9	20⅛	20	20	Oct 17
29⅞	21½	Dia-Match(1½g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T M (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 23
18⅛	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
10	7	Dix-Vortex(½g)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+1
23⅛	17	Doehler D C (1g)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	7	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5g)	12	75½	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
141¾	111⅛	Dow Chem (3)	18	117½	115½	117	+ ¼
23⅛	16	Dresser Mfg (1g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+2
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅝	Duplan C (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Oct 22
164¾	138	duPont de N5¼g	9	147⅜	147¼	147¼	+ ⅜
126½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	2	126½	126½	126½	+ ⅜
		E					
27⅝	19⅞	Crown C&S ½g	2	22¾	21¾	22¾	
45½	39⅜	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ¼
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (1g)	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
47¼	34	Crucible Steel	19	37⅝	37	37⅝	+1⅜
98⅛	78	Crucible pf (5)	3	81⅝	80¾	81⅝	+1⅜
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
72½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	73	73	73	+2½
16⅛	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Oct 23
25	18	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 21
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Publish	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
45	26½	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 22
34¾	21¼	Curtis P p pf(3)	5	23¼	23	23	
10¼	7¼	Curtis-W (1g)	53	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A(2g)	1	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
20	15	Cutler-H (1.10g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
		D					
5¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 22
18	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17	17	17	Oct 2
11¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
28⅜	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	9	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
34	24	East Air Lines	21	33	32	32¾	+1
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
145½	120¼	East Kodak (6)	1	136	136	136	+1¼
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg(2¼g)	2	32	32	32	+ ½
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
⅞	¼	El & Mus Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 23
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L (2¼g)	8	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅛	El Power & Lt	17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
34½	23½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	9	35	34	35	+1
38	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	36	38	36⅝	37½	+1
34¾	28	El Stor Bat (2)	4	29	29	29	+ ¼
33	26⅛	El Paso N G 2.40	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	5	46½	46⅜	46⅜	Oct 16
7	3	Eng Pub Service	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	+1
83½	70	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	79	79	79	Oct 21
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Erie RR wi	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Erie RR ct wi	58	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
40	32	Erie RR pf A wi	18	39⅞	39¾	39¾	
1¾	1½	Erie RR cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 18
1⅜	1⅜	Erie 1 pf cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 18
1¾	1⅞	Erie 2 pf cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 22
3⅝	2	Eureka V Clean	1	2	2	2	
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O (1.95g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
⅝	⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 17
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	3	39	39	39	+ ½
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	8	21	20½	21	+ ¾
13⅜	8¾	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 21
26⅜	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	Oct 21
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 23
4⅛	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	3	3	3	
¾	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 23
27½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Oct 23
97⅛	90	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	90½	90½	90½	Oct 17
16	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Oct 21
45¾	34⅛	Fid P F I (1.60a)	4	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅝
18½	15¼	Firestone (1g)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	104	103⅞	104	Oct 23
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	5	37⅜	37¼	37¼	Oct 23
16⅛	12⅛	Flintkote (¾g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	24	Florence St 1½g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
25¼	21¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	— ¾
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 23
31	21	Follansbee Stl pf	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	3	31	31	31	— ¾
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
23¼	20½	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	21	20½	21	+ ½
		G					
2⅛	1⅛	Gabriel Co A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 22
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robert)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 23
11⅜	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	Oct 23
5⅛	3⅛	Gar Wood Ind	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 22
12⅛	10⅛	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 4
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	8	51	51	51	Oct 9
5¾	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 23
104	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Oct 2
55⅝	46⅞	Gen Am Tr 1½g	5	49	48⅜	48⅞	+ ⅝
7⅛	5⅝	Gen Bak (.45g)	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	4	4	4	
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	10⅛	Gen Cable A	1	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
97	73½	Gen Cable pf 7k	1	92	92	92	— ⅛
22	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 14
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (1.05g)	96	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	Oct 20
42⅝	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	10	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Gen G & E A	256	1⅛	1	1⅛	Oct 22
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	1	84	84	84	+ ½
48½	36⅝	Gen Mot (2½g)	77	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
127½	123⅜	Gen Motor pf(5)	2	125⅝	125½	125½	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Gen Outd Adver	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
48	39⅛	Gen Out Ad A 8k	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 23
7⅛	5⅛	Gen P Ink (.60)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Gen Pub Serv	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig (½g)	2	13½	13	13½	Oct 23
⅝	⅛	Gen Real & Util	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅛	Gen Real & U pf	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅜	Gen Refrct(.90g)	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Gen Shoe (.90g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 23
24	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Oct 22
16⅛	11	Gen Theat (¾g)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22	18	Gen Time (1½g)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
14⅛	10	Gen T&R (1g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 23

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	2½	Gillette Saf .15g	46	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	34⅛	Gillette S pf(5)	2	48⅛	48	48	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
74⅝	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Oct 17
17⅞	12¾	Glidden Co (1g)	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 23
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	2	44¾	44¼	44¼	Oct 22
2⅛	⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Goebel Br (.20a)	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
21⅛	11⅛	Goodrich (¾g)	22	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
74⅝	58⅛	Goodrich pf (5)	1	71	71	71	Oct 23
20⅝	16	Goodyear (1a)	12	18	18	18	
90	79⅛	Good T&Rpf (5)	2	88	87⅛	88	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	7	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Graham-Page	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Granby M (.60g)	44	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅜
13¾	9⅝	Grand Un w ct	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 22
13⅞	9	Grand Un x ct	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 22
12⅝	8	Granite C S(¼e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	2	34	33½	34	+ ⅞
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	11	25	25	25	Oct 20
18⅛	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	6	17	17	17	
28⅛	22	Gt Nor pf (2g)	14	25⅝	25	25	+ ¼
28	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	4	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
36⅝	29⅛	Green (H)(2a)	2	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
14⅝	9⅝	Greyhound (1)	2	13¼	13	13	— ¼
11⅞	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Oct 23
18⅛	12⅝	Grum Air (½g)	5	14⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ½
3⅛	1⅛	Guantan Sugar	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gulf Mob & Oh	1	3	3	3	
21⅝	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
		H					
22	28	Hack Wat (1½)	1	29	29	29	Oct 21
16⅝	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	Oct 9
[illegible]	11¾	Hamil W (¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 23
25⅛	16¾	Harb-Wa (1¼g)	1	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
6⅝	4½	Hat Corp (.80e)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 22
3⅛	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	37	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	4	87¾	87¾	87¾	
8⅝	6	Hecker P (.60)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
96	62	Helme GW (5a)	5	63⅛	63	63	—1
16⅞	10⅞	Hercules M(¾g)	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
80¼	66	Hercu P (1.80g)	5	70	70	70	+ ⅛
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	2	52½	52½	52½	Oct 14
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	112	112	112	+2
16½	14¼	Hinde & D (1g)	1	16	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 17
18⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	20¼	Holland F (2)	2	21	21	21	
9½	6½	Hollander (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 23
16⅞	9	Holly Sugar ¾g	1	14	14	14	
52⅝	42½	Homestake (4½)	9	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	
39	31	Hou Her A 2½	1	31	31	31	
13⅝	9⅞	Hou-Her B (1g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 23
64	47	Household (4a)	4	47	47	47	
111	100	Household pf(5)	3	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅞
[illegible]	3½	Houston Oil	7	4⅛	4	4	
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	Hudson & Man	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4	2¼	Hudson & M pf	1	4	4	4	Oct 23
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h1g)	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	Sep 17
4⅝	2¾	Hudson Motor	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		I					
10¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	16	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
24	13	Ill Central pf	3	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
9½	5	Indian Refin	6	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
21¼	16⅝	Ind P&L (1.60)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 1½g	4	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
111⅛	93¼	Inger-Rand 4½g	6	98½	98	98½	+ ⅜
90⅛	68⅞	Inland Steel (4)	3	71	71	71	+ ½
13⅛	9⅛	Inspir Cop (¾g)	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅞	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	7	7	7	7	
27	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	5	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Intercon R (.40e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11¼	7	Interlake I (½g)	15	7⅝	7½	7½	Oct 14
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
49	30½	Int Agr pr pf	4	39	39	39	
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	3	158	157	158	+2
57	43½	Int Harv (1.60)	17	51¼	50½	50½	+2
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Oct 23
2⅛	⅛	Int Hydro El A	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅛	6¼	Int Mer Marine	205	10¼	9½	10	— ⅛
4	3	Int Mining (.15g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 20
31⅜	23⅝	Int Nick Can (2)	40	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	Oct 22
20	10⅞	Int Paper Co	54	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
73⅞	57⅛	Int Paper pf (5)	2	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
48½	38⅛	Int Salt (2)	1	49	49	49	Oct 22
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1½
44⅝	25¼	Int Silver (2g)	3	42	41¾	42	Oct 23
102¼	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
3⅜	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 27
14	5¼	Interst Dept .70g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 23
8⅞	7	Intertype (.40g)	1	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+1
33⅝	27¼	Island Cr (1½g)	1	31	31	31	Oct 23
		J—K					
14	8½	Jarvis W B 1¼g	2	9¼	9	9	Oct 23
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¾
71⅞	54½	Johns-Man 2¼g	5	61	61	61	+1
27⅛	20¼	Jones&L Stl .60g	11	22¼	22	22¼	+1
67	59	Jones&LStlpfA5	1	61	61	61	+1
86⅛	70	Jones&LStlpfB5	1	70	70	70	Oct 17
14	12⅛	Joy Mfg (1.20)	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 18
12⅝	8	Kalam S&F .60g	2	8	8	8	Oct 18
6⅞	3⅜	Kan City South	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 22
22¾	15⅜	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅛	12	Kaufmann (.80)	1	14	14	14	Oct 3
9	7	Kayser (J)(¾g)	1	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ¼
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 3k	2	14	14	14	Oct 21
8½	5⅛	Kelsey-HW B	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 23
39⅝	31	Kennecott (2g)	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	12	Keyst S&W ¾g	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	2	29½	29½	29½	Oct 23
3⅜	1⅜	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 22
26⅜	22	Kresge SS(1.20a)	5	25¼	25	25	
5¼	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 16
28⅜	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	Oct 23
27⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	4	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
		L					
14½	11¾	Lambert (1½)	2	13	13	13	Oct 21
13	7	Lane Bry (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 20
27¾	21⅞	Lee R&T (2¼g)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26¾	19¼	Lehigh P C (2g)	5	22¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lehigh Val Coal	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	12	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
24¼	19⅝	Lehman (1a)	8	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
14	11⅝	Lehn & F(1.05g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
27½	21	Lerner Strs (2)	1	25	25	25	
45⅝	26¼	Lib-O-F G(1½g)	5	27½	26⅞	27	
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	22	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ½
39	32⅜	Life Savers 1.60a	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	2	85	85	85	Oct 20
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	6	86¾	86	86¾	+ ½
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	+ ⅛
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20⅛	20½	20½	Oct 22
30	20⅛	Lima Locomo	5	23¼	23	23	Oct 21
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Oct 22
13⅝	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	6	14⅞	14½	14½	
31¼	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	25	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
39⅛	28	Loews Inc (2)	18	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
45½	35	Lone Star C (3)	3	41½	41½	41½	—1⅜
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	19	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ½
19	13¾	Loose-Wil (1a)	16	17⅛	17	17	
19⅝	15⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
73¾	60	Louis & N (5¼g)	3	68	68	68	
22	17½	Lou G& EA(1½)	6	21¼	21	21	+ ⅜
		M—N					
31⅝	25	Mac A & F (2a)	3	26	25½	25¾	+ ¼
33⅝	23¾	Mack Trcks (1g)	2	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
29⅝	22¾	Macy RH Co (2g)	6	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
31	23½	Magma Cop 1½g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 23
4½	1½	Manati Sugar	6	3½	3½	3½	
7⅜	5⅞	Mandel Br (¼g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 20
16½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 18
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1	1	1	
5¼	3⅜	Marine M (.30g)	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17¾	13½	Marshall F (.80)	12	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
32¼	23	Martin GL(1½g)	5	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
12¼	6⅛	Martin-Parry	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	3	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
28	24⅞	Master Elec 1.20g	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Oct 15
31¼	24⅛	Math Alk (1½)	2	27	27	27	
56⅝	45	May Dept Str(3)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Oct 23
2⅜	2	Maytag Co (.15e)	1	2	2	2	Oct 23
28	20	Maytag pf (3)	2	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
14½	11⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
15⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
108½	103⅜	McCrory pfww 5	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 9
25½	16⅝	McGraw El (2)	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅛	McGraw-H (.60)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
37¾	31	McIntyre h2.22a	2	36½	36	36	
15¼	12⅞	McKess & Rob	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
109	103⅞	McKes& R pf 5¼	2	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	6	McLellan (.60g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	7	Mead Corp (½g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
71	65	Mead pfB ww5½	1	68½	68½	68½	
33⅜	27¼	Melville S (2)	4	32½	32	32½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Mengel Co	9	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	14	Merch & Miners	6	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
37	27¼	Mesta M (2¼g)	3	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅛	Miami Cop(.45e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 23
17⅞	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	21	17	16⅞	17	Oct 23
38⅞	26¼	Midland S (1½g)	1	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	41⅛	41	41	Oct 18
4⅛	2⅛	Minn-Moline	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
79⅞	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	70	70	70	Oct 23
14⅞	9⅝	Mission C (.60g)	21	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅛	Mohawk C(1½g)	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
94	77	Monsanto (3g)	6	84¾	84	84½	+ ⅛
39⅞	31⅛	Montg Ward (2g)	31	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
43½	36¼	Morrell (J) (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (½g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	Motor Wh (1.60)	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	Oct 23
24¼	18⅜	Mueller Br (¾g)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
13⅞	9⅜	Munsingw (½g)	1	12	12	12	
73¾	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	6	69⅜	68⅞	69⅜	Oct 22
8⅛	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51½	41½	Myers Bros (3a)	1	41½	41½	41½	Oct 10
5⅝	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ¼g	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Nat Acme (1g)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅝
7¼	4¼	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9	6⅝	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11	7⅛	Nat Aviat (¼g)	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	26	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	168	168	168	Oct 17
13⅞	10	Nat Bd & I (1)	18	16¼	13⅞	16¼	+2⅜
88¼	76½	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	79	78¾	79	Oct 22
14¾	14⅜	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	3	16¼	16	16	— ¼
9¾	5¾	Nat Can	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅝	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	13	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ½
11	8⅜	Nat Cyl (.60g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 23
16⅜	12⅝	Nat Dairy (.80)	29	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 23
10⅛	7½	Nat D Str pf(.60)	2	9½	9½	9½	Oct 22
25⅛	17	Nat Dist (2)	9	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
20⅞	12	Nat Enam (1½g)	1	17	17	17	Oct 16
8⅜	5½	Nat Gyps (.40e)	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14½	Nat Lead (½)	3	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	175	175	175	Sep 29
24	16⅝	Nat M&S (1g)	1	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
34¼	26	Nat Oil (1.45g)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
7⅝	3½	Nat Pow & Lt	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	7	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	Nat Supply	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
66	41	N S 5½ pf (5½k)	1	62	61½	62	+ ⅞
15½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
5	3	Nat Tea	3	3⅝	3½	3½	Oct 23
11⅛	9	Natomas Co (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 22
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 23
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Oct 23
31¾	22¼	Newmont (1½g)	5	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Newport I (½g)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	20⅞	Newpt NS(1.40g)	23	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
116	106½	Newp N S pf (5)	3	110½	110½	110½	
45	31½	NY Air Br (2g)	5	34	33⅞	34	
15¼	10⅝	NY Central RR	57	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—1¼
18⅜	11⅝	NY Chi & St L	6	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
47¼	25	NY Chi&StL pf	16	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
24¼	13½	NYC Omnibus 2	3	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8	4¼	NY Dock	8	7¼	7	7	
16¾	8	NY Dock pf	9	17½	16¾	16¾	+ ½
¼	⅛	NY NH & H	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ½
1⅜	¾	NY NH & H pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	NY Ont & West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
35	24½	NY Shipbldg(1g)	9	30⅝	30	30	Oct 11
32¾	23	Noblit-Spk 2¼g	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 21
215	188	Norf&West(10a)	4	199	197½	197½	— ½
17⅞	12½	No Am Av (¾g)	9	13⅝	13¼	13½	
17⅞	11⅞	No Am Co(1.26f)	58	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
58⅞	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	54½	54½	54½	
57½	50⅞	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	3	53	53	53	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Northern Pacific	19	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
113½	110	Nor St Pow pf 5	3	112½	112¼	112¼	Oct 21
16⅞	7½	Northwest Airl	16	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅞
2¾	1⅜	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 22
13¾	10½	Norwich Ph .70g	3	10½	10½	10½	
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (½g)	24	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¾	Oliver Farm(1g)	3	19¾	19¼	19¾	Oct 21
10	4	Omnibus	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	5	5	5	Oct 8
17¾	14½	Otis Elev (1g)	9	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅝	6⅛	Otis Steel	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	6	55⅛	55	55⅛	+3⅝
26¼	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
50¾	38¾	Owens-Ill G (2g)	8	45½	45	45½	+ ¾
		P—Q					
12⅜	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Oct 23
11¼	9⅜	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Oct 22
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	3	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
19¾	11	Pac Mills	2	18	17⅞	18	Oct 23
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.60g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 22
9¾	5½	Pac West Oil	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2½	Packard Motor	20	2⅝	2½	2½	
18⅛	10	Pan-Am Airway	91	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
10⅛	7⅛	Pan-Am Pet ¼e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 21
1⅞	½	Panhandle P& R	8	1½	1½	1½	
37¼	27	Paraffine (1½)	2	30	30	30	Oct 9
15⅞	10	Param Pic (.65g)	54	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
113½	95½	Param Ppf (6)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1¾
14⅛	9⅝	Param 2 pf (.60)	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
17	14⅝	Park & Tilford	3	16½	16½	16½	Oct 18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Park UCM (.10g)	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	25⅛	Parke D (1.60g)	3	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	16	Parker Rust (1a)	1	17	17	17	
1	½	Parmelee Trans	1	½	½	½	Oct 22
14⅝	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	16	14	13⅞	14	
10¼	6⅝	Patino M (1.65g)	6	9¼	8⅞	9	
54⅛	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
89⅛	74⅝	Penney(JC)(3)	6	85	84	84	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 23
3⅛	1⅞	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
52⅝	34½	Penn-D pfA2½k	2	47½	47½	47½	Oct 22
17⅛	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
25¼	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	29	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
25	21	Peoples D(1.20g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Oct 23
54	36¾	People GL&C 5g	3	49⅞	49¾	49¾	
2⅝	1⅝	Peoria & East	4	1½	1½	1½	Sep 18
30⅛	21⅞	Pepsi-Cola 1½g	34	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅛	8	Pere Marquette	4	8	7	8	+1
27⅝	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅞
7⅝	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
7⅞	5⅛	Pfeiffer (1)	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 23
35⅞	25⅛	Phelps D (1g)	21	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
47	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	2	46	45¾	46	Oct 23
12½	8½	Phileo (¾g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
89⅞	72⅝	Philip Mor (3a)	1	86	86	86	+ ¾
110⅝	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	1	110	110	110	+ ½
9	4⅝	Phillips-Jones	1	7	7	7	Oct 21
46	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	13	44⅞	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
3½	2	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Oct 22
23⅛	15	Pillsbury (1)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7⅜	4⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	2	38½	38	38½	+1¼
8⅝	5⅝	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 16
15	9⅝	Pitt Forg (¾g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
7⅞	4⅞	Pitt S & B(.45g)	8	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Pitt Steel	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittston Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
17	14⅛	Plym Oil (1.20)	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
21	16	Pond Crk (1½g)	2	18	18	18	Oct 16
8⅝	5⅛	Poor & Co B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Postal Tel pf	15	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
13⅞	8	Pressed Stl Car	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Press Stl 1pf ½k	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 25
40⅛	30	PressStl 2pf 2½g	1	30	30	30	Oct 9
61½	50½	Proct & G (2a)	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	Oct 23
29⅛	17⅛	Pub Svc NJ 1.65g	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
137	113	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Oct 23
123½	104	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 16
110	92½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	94	94	94	+ ½
117½	114⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Oct 16
29⅛	22½	Pullman (1a)	10	24¾	24½	24½	
10⅛	[illegible]	Pure Oil (¼e)	48	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
104⅛	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
95¼	83⅛	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	
12⅝	9⅝	Purity Bak (¾g)	12	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¾
12⅜	8⅛	Quaker Oil .55g	2	10¼	10	10¼	+1
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp(.20g)	24	3⅝	3½	3½	
62½	48¾	Radio cv pf(3½)	4	57¼	57	57	
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
55⅛	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	49	49	49	— ½
21¼	17¼	Raybest-M 1½g	1	18	18	18	
18½	11	Rayonier (¾g)	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	23¼	Rayonier pf (2)	9	28	28	28	
18⅛	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 21
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Oct 20
2⅝	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	Reliable Strs (½)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 9
12½	9½	Reliance (.45g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Oct 17
10⅛	7½	Reming R (.80a)	26	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Oct 23
2	¾	Reo Motors ct	12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
22⅜	16¾	Repub Stl (1½g)	32	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
97	80¾	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	Oct 23
11	7⅛	Rev Cop & Brass	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Oct 23
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	10	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
10⅝	6	Reynolds Spr ¼g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 23
34¼	28½	Rey Tob B (2)	43	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	
12⅛	7½	Richfield O (½e)	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6	Ritter D (½g)	2	7	7	7	Oct 17
5⅞	4	Roan Ant (.14g)	4	4	4	4	Oct 8
20⅛	14¾	Ruberoid (½g)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
14⅞	9⅝	Rustless (.45g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 23
1	⅛	Rutland RR pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		S					
47	35	Safeway Str (3)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
38⅞	28⅛	St Joseph Ld 1½g	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	St L-San Fran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
23	12⅝	Savage Arms ¾g	23	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	8½	Schenley (½g)	14	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
94½	79	Schenley pf (5½)	1	90½	90½	90½	— ¼
39½	33½	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 9
17	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 21
79⅞	67	Sears Roeb'k (3a)	16	69	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅝
10⅞	7	Servel Inc (1)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Sharon Stl (¾g)	4	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	Oct 20
5⅞	3½	Sharp & D(.20g)	1	5	5	5	Oct 22
58	51⅛	Sharp & D pf 3½	3	57	56⅞	57	Oct 21
6⅞	4⅝	Shattuck (.40)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅝	10⅛	Shell Un O (.40g)	6	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Silver King .30g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	16	Simmons (1g)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
26½	22	Simonds Stl 1.90g	1	25	25	25	Oct 23
34⅛	18⅛	Skelly Oil (1½g)	18	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅝
25⅝	19	Smith (AO)(½e)	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	
15	9	Smith & Cor 1¼g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17¾	13⅝	Snider Pack (1)	9	17½	17½	17½	
10⅞	8½	Socony-V (½g)	89	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	So A G&P (.20g)	1	2	2	2	
21	13	So P Rico S(.80g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19⅜	11	So Greyh L(1½)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 21
28⅜	22½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	5	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
13½	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
14¾	8	Southern Pacific	59	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	31	17½	17	17¼	
32	19½	Southern Ry pf	90	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¾
37½	23¼	So Ry M&O (4)	1	35	35	35	Oct 21
2	1	Sparks Withing	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
6½	3	Spear & Co	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Oct 22
22	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	21	21	21	Oct 22
39¾	29	Sperry Corp (1g)	6	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
38½	27½	Spicer Mfg (3g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
6⅞	5	Spiegel (.60g)	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
40¼	31¼	Square D (1½g)	7	39¼	38¾	38¾	+1
6⅝	5⅛	Stand B (.40a)	21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	2	Stand Gas $4 pf	6	2⅛	2	2	
21¼	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	7	15½	15	15⅛	Oct 22
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	9	17½	17	17	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅞	Stand O Cal (1a)	21	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
34⅛	25½	Stand O Ind (1a)	60	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	110	44	43⅝	43¾	+ ¼
48½	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	7	41⅜	41	41	+ ¼
40	33	Starrett (3½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	7	62½	62	62¼	+ ¼
8¾	5¾	Stewart-W (¼g)	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
5¾	3½	Stokeley Bros	14	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
8⅜	5½	Stone & W (½e)	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
60½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	4	58⅜	58	58	+ ⅞
9	5	Sunshine M (1)	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
21	15	Superheater (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Superior O (.10e)	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	11½	Superior Steel	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅝
23¼	18⅛	Sutherland (1.20)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 23
5½	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 23
25	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	14	23½	23	23⅜	+ ½
24½	17⅝	Swift Intl (2)	9	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¾
7⅞	4¾	Syming-G (1g)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5½	Syming ww (1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 1
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	32	5⅝	5½	5½	Sep 29
		T					
5⅜	3⅜	Talcott (.40g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 21
3¾	2¼	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 22
9⅜	7⅜	Tenn Corp (¾g)	7	8½	8½	8½	
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
44¾	34½	Texas Corp (2)	52	44	43⅛	43¾	+ ⅝
4⅛	2⅞	Texas G P (.10g)	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38⅞	31½	Texas Gulf S(2)	9	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	1	7	7	7	
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	Thatcher Mfg	3	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¾
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 14
4⅜	2½	The Fair	5	3½	3½	3½	Oct 22
5½	4	Thermoid (.20g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 23
4⅛	2½	Third Ave Ry	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 23
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
34	25¾	Thompson (1¾g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
1¼	½	Thompson-Star	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
18	10⅝	Thompson-S pf	1	11	11	11	Oct 20
11¼	9⅜	Tide Wat A(.60a)	26	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
99¾	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	— ½
35¾	27½	Tim-Det A (3g)	17	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅝
51¼	38½	Timken R (2g)	6	41	40¼	41	
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17¼	9⅛	Trans & West A	16	13¾	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Trans & Wil ¾g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 17
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅜g	8	6⅛	5¾	5¾	
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Oct 23
9⅝	5	Twenty C-Fox	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	16½	Twenty C F pf	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
1¾	1	Twin City Rap T	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
9⅛	6⅝	Twin C'ch(.70e)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		U					
37⅞	30	Underwood 2¼g	3	33½	33½	33½	
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(¾g)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
79⅞	60	Union Car (3g)	28	73¼	71¾	72¾	+ ½
112¼	108½	Un E Mo4½pf 4½	1	111	111	111	— ¼
16	12¾	Union O C (1)	6	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
85⅞	73½	Union Pac (6)	9	74¾	74	74½	+ ¼
85¼	79	Union Pac pf (4)	2	81	80	80	Oct 22
13½	11	Union Prem (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 22
31	25	Union T C (2)	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	9⅜	United Air Lines	82	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
44⅜	24¼	Unit Airc (2g)	15	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
14¾	11⅜	United Bis (¾g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Oct 23
52	40⅞	United Carb (3)	1	49	49	49	— ½
21⅛	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	1	18	18	18	— ½
1½	¼	United Corp	129	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
30¾	18¾	Unit Corp pf	24	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	United Drug	36	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	+ ½
3⅜	1½	United Dy'wood	2	2½	2½	2½	
5⅜	3⅜	United Elec Coal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
42	33⅞	United E & F (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 20
75	60	United Fruit (4)	8	71⅞	71½	71½	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	United Gas (.80)	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
117	105	United G pf (5)	1	107	107	107	— ¼
14½	8⅛	Unit M&M (¾g)	18	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅝
4⅝	2⅝	United Paperbd	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4	2⅝	US & For Sec	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
93	84	US & For pf (6)	2	93⅝	92¼	92¼	— ¾
13½	8½	US Freight (¾g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
69½	50¼	US Gypsum (2)	4	51½	50½	51	
9⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 23
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	6	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅞
4⅝	3	US Leather	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 23
10¾	5⅝	US Leather A	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	Oct 23
105	54½	US Lea ppf 10¼k	2	103	103	103	Oct 16
31⅞	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ½
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	1	31	31	31	+1
26	18⅜	US Plywood 1.20	23	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1⅛
2⅛	1	US Real & Imp	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
28½	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	27	24¾	24¼	24⅜	
103½	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	3	97	97	97	Oct 23
65⅛	55¼	US Smelt (4g)	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 20
76½	69⅜	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	72	72	72	+1
70¾	49⅝	US Steel (3g)	78	54	53¼	53¾	+ ¾
130	115½	US Steel pf (7)	3	120	119⅝	120	+ ¾
33⅜	22⅜	US Tob (1.28)	4	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
1⅜	1	United Stockyd	2	1⅛	1	1	Oct 22
1¼	⅝	United Stores A	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 21
62	44⅞	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	Oct 10
16⅝	12	Univ-Cycl (.90g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	Oct 21
64	48	Univ Leaf T (4)	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	Oct 18
		V—W					
⅝	⅛	Vadsco Sales	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 23
15	11¾	Van Nor M T ¾g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 23
28	20¾	VanRaalte(1½g)	2	24⅞	24½	24½	Oct 23
34⅛	20¾	Vanadium (¾g)	*4	22½	22	22	— ¼
45	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 23
27¼	20	Vic Ch W (.95)	4	24⅜	24	24	Oct 22
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	1	1½	1½	1½	
28¾	19⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	24	24	24	+ ½
42	35	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	35	35	35	Oct 23
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Oct 10
9	8⅞	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
105⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 21
36	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	4	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
15¼	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 20
6⅛	3⅞	Walworth Co	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅜	3½	Ward Baking A	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 21
1⅛	⅛	Ward Baking B	6	¾	⅝	¾	Oct 22
26¼	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	17	5	4⅞	5	
1½	½	Warren Bros	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
38	25	Warren Fdy (2)	11	34	34	34	+ ¼
24	18½	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 23
16½	14	Waukesha M(1a)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 10
20¼	13¾	Wayne Pump 2g	8	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Webster Eisen	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
25½	16¾	Wess O&S(2¼g)	4	22¾	22½	22½	
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	Oct 23
20⅞	15½	W Va P&P 1.80g	2	18	18	18	Oct 21
107	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	105½	105½	105½	Oct 23
29⅞	23½	West Auto (2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2¾	West Maryland	1	3	3	3	
9	5⅞	West Mary 2 pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 20
1⅛	⅛	West Pacific pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 21
31⅜	18½	West Union (1g)	29	30⅜	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	West A Br (1¾g)	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
105	71¼	West E&M (3g)	234	73⅛	72½	72⅞	+ ⅜
34½	27½	Weston El I(2g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Oct 23
36½	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 20
138⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30¾	21¼	Wheel Stl (¾g)	8	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+1⅜
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	2	69	69	69	Oct 14
15⅞	10¼	White Dent .80g	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 21
17⅜	12½	White Mot (¾g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Oct 21
8¼	4	White R'ck(.10g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 22
5⅝	3¼	White Sew Ma	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 23
54⅛	41	White Sew M pf	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 19
26½	20⅛	White pr pf (2)	1	22	22	22	
2⅝	1⅝	Wilcox Oil	1	2	2	2	Oct 23
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Oct 23
7	4¼	Wilson & Co	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
77	65½	Wils'n $6 pf 10½k	1	72	72	72	+ ¾
33½	23½	Woodward (¾g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Woolworth (2g)	43	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
25½	16½	Worth P & M	5	21¾	21½	21½	
75⅜	53½	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	55	55	55	— ⅛
73½	52½	WPM pr pf 4½	2	54	54	54	Oct 23
70	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
		Y—Z					
22⅛	17⅞	Yale & T (.60)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅝
17⅛	11⅝	Yel T & C (¾g)	11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
42⅝	30⅛	Young S&T (2g)	8	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
95	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	87	87	87	Sep 24
18⅛	12¼	Youngs S D 1¼g	7	13	13	13	
15⅞	8⅝	Zenith Rad 1g)	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅝	Zonite Products	76	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
		RIGHTS Expire					
1¼	[illegible]	Westing Oct. 28	671	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	105.21	105.21	105.21
2 2¾s 47-43	107.14	107.14	107.14
3 3¼s 49-46	109.29	109.29	109.29
5 3s 55-51	112.20	112.20	112.20
1 2½s 60-55	111.30	111.30	111.30

New York City Bonds

7 2½s 72-67	103	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91⅞	91¾	91¾
7 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	79	79	79
3 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63½	63½	63½
15 Alleghany inc 5s 50	59½	59	59
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107½	107⅝
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101½	101½	101½
15 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
40 Am T&T 3s 56	112⅛	111⅞	112⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
14 AT&SF 4s 95	110	109⅝	110
6 AT&SF 4s 95 st	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
102 AT&SF 4½s 48	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80⅝	80½	80½
13 A C Line 4½s 64	84½	84½	84½
4 A C Line 5s 45	97	96⅝	97
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37⅝	37½	37½
2 Atl & Dan2d 4s 48	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
7 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	102	102	102
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
27 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	62½	62	62½
17 B&O 95 st A	32⅝	32⅝	33
13 B&O 95 st C	37½	36½	37
3 B&O 2000 st D	32⅝	32½	32⅝
13 B&O 96 st F	32⅝	32½	32⅝
69 B&O cv 60 st	33⅝	33	33⅛
87 B&O 4s 48	80⅛	80½	80
17 B&NPLE&WV 4s 51st	58	49½	49½
40 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41½	41½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	87½	87½	87½
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133⅝	133⅝	132⅝
17 Benef Ind Loan 2½s 50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Beth Bt 3½s 52	106½	106	106
1 Beth Bt 3s 60	103½	112½	103½
7 Boston & Me 5s 67	73⅝	73	73
1 Boston & Me 5s 68	86	86	86
10 Boston & Me 4½s 70	36⅝	36½	36⅝
10 Boston & Me 4s 60	70	69½	70
1 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s 50	110½	110½	110½
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
49 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37⅝	37⅝
3 Bush Term 4s 52	77½	77½	77½
1 Can Nat Rv 5s 70	109	109	109
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	108½	107½	107½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106½	106½	106½
7 Can Pac 5s 54	88	87½	88
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	84	84	84
1 Can Pac 4s 60	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
1 Celanese 3s 55	101½	101½	101½
2 Celotex 4½s 55 w w	96	96	96
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	31⅝	31	31
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	69½	70
6 Cerro R R N 4 1s 87	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
6 Certain-td-5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
4 ChpB&Pt 38; 4½s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Ch&Eg Jct Ry 5s TI A	76½	76	76
9 Ch&Q 4½s 77	69	68½	69
13 Ch&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81⅝	81½
1 Ch&Q 4s 111 49	94½	94½	94½
13 Ch & E Ill inc 97	29½	29	29
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
11 ChGtWest 4s 88	67	67	67
3 Chi L & L 5s 66	8	8	8
17 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
50 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17 CM&SP 4½s 80 C	41	40⅝	40⅝
4 CM&SP 4s 89	40½	40	40
25 CM&SP gen 4s89	39½	39½	39½
2 ChI&NW 6½s 36	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2 ChI&NW rfg 5s 2037	17½	17½	17½
19 ChI&NW 4¾s 87	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
12 ChI&NWcv4¾s49	2	1⅞	1⅞
8 ChI&NW 4½s 2037	18⅛	18½	18½
12 ChI&NW 4½s 2037C	18⅛	18½	18½
4 ChI&NW 4s 87	24½	24½	24½
9 ChI&NW 4s 87 st	24½	23	23
10 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	13½	13½	13½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
25 CRI&P 4s 88	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20	20	20
132 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12½	12½	12½
1 CB&LN&M Jem4s51	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2 Ch Ind&SE 5s 60 68	66	66	66
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	104	104	104
12 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	99¼	99½	99½
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
36 CCC&StL24½s 77	50¼	49½	50
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	65½	65½	65½
2 Col F&I 5s 43	105½	105	105
100 Colo & So 4½s 80	20½	19½	20½
7 Colum G 5s 52 May	103½	103⅝	103½
65 Colum G 5s 1961	103⅝	103½	103½
9 ComMatch Inc 69 ww	54½	54⅝	54⅝
1 ConwWhEd cv 3½s 59	111⅝	111⅝	111
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
14 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅝	106½	106⅝
2 Con Eris 3½s 58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Con Oil cv 2½s 51	105	104½	104½
5 ConsumPow3½s 70	111¼	111	111¼
68 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	103¼	102¾	103¼
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	28	28	28
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	30	29½	30
10 Del & Hud rfd 4s 43	55½	55	55
20 D & R G 4½s 36	15	14½	15
181 D & R G 4s 36	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
78 D & R G West 5s 78	14½	14¼	14½
5 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107¼	107½
5 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	99½	99½	99½
23 Erie rfg 5s 67	31½	31¼	31¼
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	31½	31½	31½
46 Erie 4½s 2015 wh	52¼	52	52
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	62	62	62
67 Erie 4s 95 wi	87⅝	87½	87⅝
9 Erie & Jer 6s 55	102	102	102
6 Firestone T & R 3s 61	99¼	99	99¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	91¼	91¼	91¼
22 Francis Sug 6s 56	70	70	70
52 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	94⅝	94⅝
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	85	85	85
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99⅝	100
36 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅛	98	98
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	77⅝	78
6 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	69½	69⅛	69½
7 Gulf M ⅝ Oh inc 2015	48	49⅝	48⅝
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
1 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	82½	82½	82½
13 Hocking V 4½s 99	131	131	131

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅝	38½	38½
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	43	42½	32½
17 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10	10¼
14 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	104½	104¼	104⅝
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40	40	40
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	41½	41½	41½
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	40½	40	40
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
29 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41⅝	41	41⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50½	50½
6 Ill Cen Omaha 5s 51	40½	39½	40½
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 a	4⅛	44	44⅛
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	40	40
6 Int Gr Nor aj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15½	15⅛	15½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15⅛	14⅞	15½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100 1-32	100 1-32	
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104⅝	105
3 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103	103½
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	46	45⅝	45⅝
13 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48½	49
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
4 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	99	98⅝	99
11 KCPS& Mem 4s 36	44¼	43⅞	44⅛
5 KCPS& M 4s 36 ct	43¼	43¼	43¼
4 K C South 4s 50	60	60	60
9 K C South 3s 50	64½	63⅞	64½
15 K C Term 4s 60	109⅝	109	109
3 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	78	78	78
20 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	85	85	85
24 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85⅝	85¼	85½
20 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	85	84½	84⅝
11 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
22 Leh & N Y 4s 45	67½	66½	66½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	76	76	76
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	74½	73½	73½
5 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48½	48½	48½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅝	34½	34⅝
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¼	31⅝	32
118 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	30	30¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	29	29	29
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	127	127	127
5 Loews 3½s 46	103	103	103
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
1 Louisla&Ark 5s 69	82	82	82
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	102	102	102
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
8 Louis &N 3¾s 2003	85½	84⅝	85½
1 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	106	106	106
6 Lou Gas&El 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	82	82	82
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
20 Manati Sug 4s 57	44	44	44
1 Marion St 3hov 6s 47 st	96	96	96
5 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Mich Cen 3½s 51	88	88	88
10 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
3 MidlandRRNJ 5s 40	47	47	47
1 MPA&SMar 5½s 78	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	61½	61½	61½
10 M-K-T 5s 62A	40½	40½	40½
16 M-K-T 4½s 78	22	21⅝	22
77 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35	34	35
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	21½	21½	21½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	19	19	19
14 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27½	27⅝	27⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27½	27½	27⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27½	27½	27½
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28½	28½	28½
9 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27⅝	27½
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 MonWPaPubSvc4½s60	105½	105½	105½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅝	106½	106⅝
5 Montrl'eal Tr 5s 41	80	79½	80
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41½	41⅝	41⅝
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36⅝	36½	36⅝
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39	39½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123	123	123
1 NEngT&T4½s61B	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
3 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 N Orl Term 4s 53	73½	73½	73½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43½	43½	43½
4 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	36½	36½	36½
4 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	39½	39½	39½
1 NY&Greenwd L5s46	60½	60½	60½
1 NY&Q'ns E&F 3½s 65	111½	111½	111½
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
92 NYC 4½s 2013A	50¼	49⅝	50
24 NYS 3¾s 46	96¼	96	96¼
20 NYC cv 3½s 52	28⅝	28½	28⅝
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74	74	74
2 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62½	62½
29 NYCh&StL 4s 46	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	98	98	98
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	76¼	76	76¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109½	109½	109½
7 NY GEI H&P 5s 48	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
1 NY GEI H&P 4s 49	115½	115½	115½
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	52¼	52¼	52¼
31 NY NH & H 4½s '67	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
1 NY NH & H 4s '47	27½	27½	27½
7 NY NH & H 4s 55	27½	27½	27½
6 NY NH & H 4s '56	27½	27¼	27½
5 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	26⅝	26½	26⅝
1 NY O & W 4s 92	6½	6½	6½
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
6 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	34½	34½	34½
51 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4	4	4
4 Niagara Falls P 3½s'66	111	111	111
7 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41 ct	107½	107½	107½
5 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
101 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61½	61	61½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53	52⅝	52⅝
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52½	52½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	49	49
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	72¼	71½	72
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
16 Oden & L Chs 6s '48	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	103½	103¼	103½
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	114	114	114
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	86	86	86
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113¾	113¾	113¾
13 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	52½	51½	52½
4 Pen Co 4s 63	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Pen Ob&Det 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105	105	105
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101½	101¼	101½
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112¼	112¼	112¼
28 Pen RR 3½s 52	87⅞	87½	87⅞
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
5 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	117	117	117
9 Phila Co 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅝	111½	111⅝
25 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	68	68	68
15 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 58 A	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	65	64⅝	64⅝
23 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87	86½	86⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104½	104⅛	104½
84 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	45¼	43⅝	45
38 Rio Gr W 4s 4s 49	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝
16 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	12⅝	12¼	12¼
11 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	6½	7
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	73½	73½	73½
13 StLPeo & NW 5s 48	35	34⅝	35
4 StL Pub Svc 5s 58	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 StLRM & Pac 5s 55 st	49½	49½	49½
3 StL S F 4s 50 B	15½	15¼	15½
105 St L S F 4½s 78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
21 StL S F 4½s 78ct st	15½	15⅝	15⅝
13 St L SW 5s 52	37	36⅝	36⅝
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
7 St L SW 1st 4s 89	76¼	76¼	76¼
42 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98	97⅝	97⅝
38 Seab A L gn 6s 45	8	8	8
1 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	7	7	7
12 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14	14	14
4 Sea A L rfg 4s 59ct	5½	5½	5½
17 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	99½	99½	99½
2 Socony-Vac 3r 64	107½	107½	107½
80 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49½	49½	49½
65 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¼	48⅝	49
34 So Pac 4½s 69	49⅝	49	49½
27 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
14 So Pac ct 4s 49	47¼	47	47¼
20 So Pac 3¾s 46	76¼	75⅝	76
38 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51	50⅝	50⅝
10 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	80¼	80	80
13 South Ry 4½s 56	85⅝	85½	85⅝
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	81	80½	81
15 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅛	92	92⅛
65 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅞	61⅝	61½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9 Spokane Int 5s 55	32½	31⅞	32½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s53	105	105	105
10 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 Tex Corp 3s 65	107½	107⅛	107½
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	107½	107	107
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	64¼	63½	64¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	64	63½	63½
80 Third Ave 4s 60	16⅝	16	16
60 Third Ave 4s 60	53	53	53
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	107½	107	107
2 Un Pac 2½s 71	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	91½	91¼	91½
2 U S Steel 2.55s 54	102	102	102
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Wh & L E 4s 49	102½	102½	102½
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 Wis Cen 4s 49	42	41½	42
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	40	40	40
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
9 Young S&T 3½s 60	101⅝	101¼	101⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Antioquia 7s 45 D	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
9 Argentine 4s 2 Feb	68½	68¼	68½
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	68½	68½	68½
4 Australia 4½s 56	67	67	67
4 Belgium 7s 55	77½	76⅞	77½
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Buen A 4½s 7	55	55	55
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 78	56¼	56¼	56¼
31 Canada 4s 60	106⅝	105⅞	106
2 Canada 3s 67	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Canada 2½s 45	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	13½	13½	13½
13 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	15½	15½	15½
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
16 Colomb 3s 70	32½	32⅝	32⅝
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	27½	27½	27½
1 Copenhag 5s 52	33½	33½	33½
6 Cuba 5½s 45	100½	100½	100½
114 Cuba 4½s 77	72¼	72	72¼
14 Denmark 6s 42	71⅝	71½	71⅝
7 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6 Gt Con El P Jap 6½s 50	80	80	80
4 Japan 5½s 65	49	49	49
6 Mex Irr 4½s sd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 MinasGer 6½s 59	12	12	12
3 Norway 4½s 56	50½	50½	50½
5 Norway 4½s 65	47	46	47
9 Orient Dev 6s 53	40¾	40¼	40¾
25 Panama 3¼s 94A	70	68	70
1 Peru 7s 59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	13	13	13
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	12	12	12
1 Rome 6½s 52	16½	16½	16½
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	26	26	26
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	25	25	25
24 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64½	64½	64½
5 Tokyo City 5½s 61	40¼	40¼	40¼
14 Urug s.f 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	52¼	52	52¼
1 Urug 4½s 78	51	51	51
2 Yokohama 6s 61	43½	43½	43½

Total today 5,961,000; previous day 6,092,150; week ago 6,559,000; year ago 5,581,400; two years ago 6,263,000; Jan. 1 to date 1,708,407,575; year ago 1,274,635,750; two years ago 1,703,604,075.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	70	02	05
Net change	131.17	28.61	17.45
Previous close	130.47	28.59	17.40
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

Lone Star Cement Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Lone Star Cement Corp. reported consolidated net profit for the September quarter of $974,346, or $1.03 a share, compared with $916,473, or 95 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9	10¼
American Hardware Co	24	26
American Manufacturing	25	27½
American Manufac B pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6⅝
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	27½	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	110
Applied Arts Corp	3⅛	3⅞
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22	25
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Auto Ordnance	1½	2
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	25¼	27¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅛	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $

Commerce and Finance · **OPM Seeks to Halt Small Business Failures Due to Defense Work** · Business and Industry

Curb Tightens On Exporting U. S. Dollars

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, in an avowed attempt to plug up a loophole in the monetary blockade of the Axis, has prohibited the sending of any spendable dollars to non-Americans in any country whose funds have been frozen by the United States.

Officials said this might sharply curtail, for instance, the customary sending of money by Americans to relatives in other countries The order did not affect the sending of dollars to American citizens living in one of the countries whose funds have been frozen.

Formerly, there was no restriction on sending up to $100 a month to relatives abroad.

Hereafter, the only way to send money to a non-American in one of the countries whose funds have been frozen, will be to deposit the money in a frozen bank account in this country and arrange for the foreign owner of the frozen account to disburse an equivalent amount of his native currency out of his own pocket in the other country.

For instance, if an American wanted to send money to a non-American brother in France, he would have to put the money in the frozen bank account of a French bank in this country and arrange for the French bank to pay out an equivalent amount of French money to the French brother of the American. Officials said this procedure would be permitted in a number of countries and already was practiced in some cases, but they did not know whether Germany or Italy or Japan would permit this type of transaction.

Defense Plant Corp. To Build Large Pig Iron Plant in Utah

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that Defense Plant Corporation would build a $35,000,000 pig iron plant at Provo, Utah, to be operated by the Columbia Steel Company.

He said the plant would have an annual capacity of approximately 725,000 tons. He added that this brought the total new pig iron capacity to be financed by the Defense Plant Corporation to about 5,400,000 tons a year, and brought this type of expansion "pretty close" to the end of present Government plans. The Office of Production Management, he explained, at one time suggested new facilities for 6,500,000 tons a year, but has "never been specific" about new plants other than those already financed.

In the financing of new plants for steel ingots, Mr. Jones said, financing has been arranged for only 2,500,000 tons annual capacity out of 10,000,000 tons suggested by OPM.

Borrowing Power Of RFC Increased

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill increasing the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000.

It is understood a large portion of this expansion will be used to finance steel plants for defense.

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Elected Treasurer of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Eastern Seaboard Refiners to Have Sufficient Sugar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said ample supplies of raw sugar were available to keep eastern seaboard refiners busy for the remainder of 1941.

Taking notice of reports that some refineries might have to close down because of a shortage of raw stocks, the Department made a check of shipping orders and supplies available in producing areas which supply the eastern United States.

That check showed, the Department said, that the quantity of offshore sugar—that produced in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other Caribbean areas—which refiners south of Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, had on hand, afloat or for which vessels had been chartered as of Oct. 11, amounted to 218,292 short tons. This compared with their meltings of 194,511 tons during the last quarter of 1940.

The Department said this supply was in addition to the raw sugar which will be obtained by these refiners from the 1941 mainland sugar cane crop, harvesting of which is about to begin.

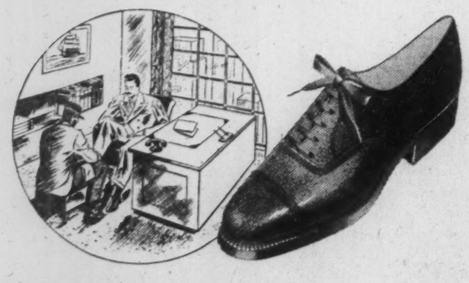
Figures submitted by refiners north of Cape Hatteras show that their stocks, quantities afloat and charterings amounted to 460,834 tons. The Department said additional supplies of 560,000 tons were available in producing areas for the refiners. The average monthly melting of offshore sugar by refiners north of Cape Hatteras was 259,000 tons during the last quarter of 1940.

Besides the stocks held by eastern refiners, importers held on the eastern seaboard 130,709 tons of refined sugar on Oct. 1, the Department said. This quantity did not include the relatively large stocks of raw and refined sugar held by manufacturers of articles in which sugar is an ingredient.

September Auto Sales Below 1940

DETROIT, (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks in the United States during September totaled 172,674 units, of which 111,536 were passenger vehicles. Retail sales in September, 1940, were 195,128 units, including 158,083 passenger cars.

The figures bring to 3,895,575 units the total retail sales for the first nine months of 1941, compared with 2,944,967 in the comparable period of 1940. The 1941 nine months total included 3,211,476 passenger vehicles against 2,483,779 in the like period last year.



QUALITY SHOES Well Cared for Are Sound Economy

Any shoe expert will tell you that it pays to buy good shoes, to have enough for frequent changes, and to take care of them with shoe trees and polish. Start with one of the shoe dealers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. He'll be glad to help you choose shoes for real economy.

Check of Small Failures Hoped For by the OPM

CHICAGO (AP)—Floyd B. Odlum, director of OPM's contract distribution division, expressed fears that more than 20,000 small businesses in the United States might have to close down under pressure of the national defense program.

At a press conference which preceded his visit to a midwestern clinic on defense sub-contracting, he reminded reporters that after England entered the war 20,000 businesses ended almost overnight.

Many May Close

Then he said that many more than that in this country might have to suspend operations if the nation was to arm itself adequately and give all possible aid to the fighting democracies.

There are about 184,000 plants in the United States, Mr. Odlum said, and about 70 per cent of them are small plants, as yet not benefiting fully from the defense boom.

The OPM is trying hard to find means of keeping these plants operating or of assuring their employees steady employment elsewhere, he went on. One method being tried is to have the big airplane factories absorb the employees of aluminum companies whose business has fallen off because of the scarcity of material.

Mr. Odlum reported that the biggest emphasis now was on diversion of plants to defense production. Later on he told manufacturers attending the sub-contracting clinic:

"By now it is apparent that defense work must be placed and placed quickly in thousands of small plants. The defenders of democracy need immediately all weapons we can possibly give them. To use less than our total practical capacity to produce munitions is to risk destruction of our civilization.

"The defense job is simply so enormous that there are not enough of many materials for defense production and normal goods, too. To save themselves as well as safeguard the nation, small industries must divert their production wherever practicable."

Production Clinics

He told of defense production clinics designed to bring small manufacturers to conference tables with prime contractors and Government procurement officers. He stated eight had been held in as many cities so far with a total attendance of 12,000 prospective sub-contractors and nearly 500 prime contractors, and added that 300 major and 400 smaller clinics probably would be conducted during the next 12 months.

Mr. Odlum reported the Army and Navy were co-operating in the spread-the-work drive and said:

"I have appealed to the 56 companies which hold 75 per cent of the major defense contracts to set up special sub-contracting departments."

Some of the companies had already taken similar action and the response from the others has been most encouraging.

He spoke at the annual conference of the American Municipal Association and at the midwestern defense clinic.

Lack of Suitable Bond Supply Unsolved Insurance Problem

Second of three articles on pros and cons of the advisability of including common stocks in the portfolios of insurance companies.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Discussion of whether the life insurance companies should be permitted to buy common stocks seems, so far, to have fallen into two natural divisions. The first is the present investment plight of the companies, due to the drought of satisfactory investments. The other is the question whether common stocks are safe enough for the companies. The Armstrong Committee in 1906 thought not. Most insurance executives still think not.

The shrinkage of available high-grade investments in recent years has been appalling. On Tuesday Lew Douglas stated:

"New capital bond issues of corporations for the 10 years ended 1930 . . . (totaled) $23,000,000,000, and for the ten years ended 1940 . . . $5,400,000,000 . . . as nearly as our research people can estimate, the whole of the $5,400,000,000 . . . was offset by repayments, amortization, and readjustments, defaults and reorganizations, so that the actual volume of outstanding securities fell during the decade. (And) . . . the actual quality of many outstanding securities became impaired. . . .

Bond Supply Diminishing

". . . investors in the aggregate have found for a whole decade no net investment outlet in the whole total of private obligations of the type eligible under the New York law. . . . To the extent one institution or group has increased its holdings, it has done so by purchasing . . . from someone else. . . . Obligations of government have . . . provided the sole source of new outlet for all investors. . . .

". . . During the same period . . . interest rates have been falling precipitously due to the flight of capital to the United States, the easy money policy of the government, and the growing competition of the commercial banks. . . ."

Sumner Pike testified that "The supply of high-grade corporate bonds in which life insurance companies invest . . . has been decreasing rapidly. . . . Since 1931 there has been an enormous shrinkage of "bank quality" bonds from over $25,500,000,000 to no more than $14,750,000,000 in 1940 . . . . Moreover, as utility and industrial bonds of bank quality rose above their call prices they also rose beyond the investment area of life insurance companies.

"We have been experiencing a tremendous wave of refunding. . . . Life insurance companies were hard hit by these. . . Huge blocks of bonds in which they had invested at comfortable yields were retired at the very time when they needed greater outlets. . . .

"The income on investments has dipped close to the interest requirements necessary to maintain policy reserves. . . . The TNEC study . . . indicated that the . . . companies had been brought face to face with a serious investment and operating problem—the problem of earning enough interest to meet policy guarantees. . . ."

How Yield is Obtained

"Present yields on securities eligible for life insurance . . . investment have been estimated as follows: U. S. Government bonds, 1.8 to 2.5 per cent; Municipal bonds, 2.0 to 2.4 per cent; Corporate industrial bonds, first three grades, 2.74 to 3.21 per cent.

"The overall estimated yield necessary to meet policy guarantees is from about 2.8 per cent to 3.5 per cent."

For the layman it might be explained here that life insurance income from which the companies pay benefits comes only partly from premiums paid in. The rest comes from interest on investments. The premium is generally calculated on the assumption that the company will be able to earn a certain return on its investments, and then anything over that return goes back as a dividend to the policy-holder. The first effect of the fall in interest rates, therefore, has been a universal cut in dividends, thereby increasing the "net cost" of insurance.

But as interest rates continued to fall, dividend reductions were not enough. It became necessary for the companies to anticipate a smaller return on investments, and therefore to compensate by charging higher premiums.

In fact, the charts shown by SEC Commissioner Pike showed that income in at least two of the big companies is rapidly falling to the point where it will not cover existing contracts.

That means either that the companies will have to shift out of present investments into something more lucrative, or else they will have to raise their rates to future policy-holders, and if worst comes to worst compensate for impaired reserves out of future policy earnings.

Need New Outlets

During the last ten years the companies have had to invest about $1,000,000,000 a year. During that time, however, the supply of new corporate bonds has dropped to a quarter of the previous decade, as pointed out by Mr. Douglas. The supply of outstanding bank-quality bonds has dropped a third, as pointed out by Commissioner Pike. The total outstanding urban mortgages has stood still. Farm mortgages have declined. Rail mortgages have made a sorry performance. Industrial corporations have financed themselves out of depreciation or plowed-in earnings instead of by borrowings. Utility bonds have been bid up to fantastic heights, and under SEC pressure utilities are turning to depreciation and reinvested earnings as means of financing.

This pressure on the life insurance companies is partly responsible for the growing volume of "private placements" of bond issues in recent years. It partly explains such incidents as the recent purchase of the entire $93,000,000 Telephone debenture offering by three big life companies. It helps to explain why the insurance companies would be pleased to see the commercial banks stay out of the market for government bonds.

Common stock investments are not the only suggested escape for the companies from this dilemma. Mr. Ecker of the Met suggested one on Tuesday when he told the story of the company's construction of an entire suburb. Some of the companies have gone into the business of "term loans" on industrial properties.

But there appear to be two leading alternatives. Either the companies can go into common stocks, or they can raise their premium rates substantially. It seems strange that the SEC Commissioners have not dwelt more strongly on that choice. It is an unpleasant one. The companies' sales departments are naturally strong against it. The companies may yet come to it.

The common-stock alternative will be discussed in a final article tomorrow.

House Group Urges 100 P. C. Parity Loans

WASHINGTON, (AP) — In an avowed effort to protect farm products from the effects of price control measures, the House Agriculture Committee has unexpectedly approved legislation calling for "100 per cent parity" loans on wheat, corn, tobacco, rice and cotton.

Chairman Hampton Fulmer (D-South Carolina) said that unless assurances were given that Congress would approve this program, the farm bloc would solidly oppose the administration's pending price-control bill. The latter measure would authorize a "ceiling" on farm prices at not less than 110 per cent of parity.

After the House committee's action, Senator John Bankhead (D-Alabama) introduced a similar measure in the Senate.

'Floor' Under Prices

In general, parity is a price level at which a commodity has the purchasing power in terms of non-agricultural products that it had in the 1909-14 period. Loans at that level would, in effect, put a "parity floor" under prices of farm products.

A farmer granted a government loan would put up his crop as security. If the market price went high enough to warrant such action he could sell the crop and pay off the loan, otherwise he could leave the products in the government's possession.

The present farm program calls for loans at 85 per cent of parity In addition, there are soil conservation payments, and outright "parity payments." The latter are authorized to make up, in part, the difference between market price and parity.

Under the new plan, soil conservation payments would continue, but officials said the necessity for outright parity payments would be eliminated.

Parities Listed

Parity prices of the basic crops, as of September 15, were $1.21 a bushel for wheat, 88 cents a bushel for corn, 16.99 cents a pound for cotton, 1.11 a bushel for rice, 24.3 cents a pound for flue-cured tobacco, 23.5 cents for burley tobacco, 11.3 cents for fire-cured tobacco, and 9.3 cents for dark air-cured. The parity prices fluctuate with changes and prices of non-agricultural commodities.

Whether or not price-control legislation should permit placing of ceilings on farm prices has been one of the major issues before the House Banking Committee considering the Administration's measure.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — After receiving a letter from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones calling for a "comprehensive" but flexible price control law, the House Banking Committee ended public hearings on price legislation.

Representative Williams (D) of Missouri, acting chairman, announced that the committee would begin drafting the final form of the measure next Tuesday and some members expressed belief it would be ready for House consideration by the end of next week.

Mr. Jones, who was prevented from appearing before the committee, wrote that he favored the objectives of the administration's selective price control bill.

OPM Official

M. S. Despres

Appointed chief of the radio and battery division of the durable goods unit of the Office of Price Administration. He is President of the Dale Radio Company, Inc., of New York.

Shell Union Oil Quarter Net Equal To 51 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corp. reported net income for the September quarter of $6,656,040, or 51 cents a common share, compared with $3,165,249, or 21 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

Provision for federal income taxes in the recent quarter totaled $2,651,500 compared with $1,181,000 in the September quarter last year, while the gross income from operations was $21,771,811 in the three months ended September 30 compared with $15,140,812 in the like 1940 period.

R. G. A. Van der Woude, President, announced that Shell would complete early next year near St. Louis its third plant for the manufacture of toluene, the basic ingredient of T.N.T. Yearly capacity of the plant will be 8,000,000 gallons, from which more than 80,000,000 pounds of T.N.T. can be made.

He also announced that one of the country's first plants for the commercial production of butadiene, a basic ingredient of synthetic rubber, was in the early stages of production at Houston, Texas.

Mr. Van der Woude said Shell plans to enlarge its present capacity for the production of aviation gasoline and that new plants have been completed or are under construction for the production of alkylate, iso-octane, iso-butane, and iso-pentane to increase Shell's output of these chief ingredients of 100-octane gasoline nearly 50 per cent.

U. S. Debt Is Now Nearly 53 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—An overnight increase of $1,347,383,430 has shot the federal debt to nearly $53,000,000,000.

The big jump resulted from the final recording on Treasury books of the recent sale of $1,300,000,000 of new 2½ per cent, 26- to 31-year bonds to pay part of the deficit resulting from defense expenditures.

The Treasury said that as of Oct. 20, the debt was $52,959,142,361. Coincidentally, this was almost exactly double the peak federal debt of $26,596,701,648 during the World War financing era. The big bond sale, also, was the largest single bond sale since the Liberty Loan drives of the World War era.

However, at the current expenditure and income rate, even this big bond issue was only enough to meet about one month's deficit. From the time the fiscal year began on July 1 through Oct. 20, expenditures totaled $6,399,134,551 and revenues were $2,238,864,410, leaving a deficit of $4,160,270,141 to be financed by this type of bond sale, as well as by the sale of defense savings bonds and borrowings from social security and other government trust funds.

Defense costs amounted to $4,375,854,442 of the spending total.

The new debt total was nearly $9,000,000,000 higher than the debt a year ago.

It will go up at least $500,000,000 more next week when the Treasury sells a new note issue to refund maturing Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation notes. This will be the first step in converting the nearly $7,000,000,000 of federal agency debts into direct Treasury debts in accordance with a new policy of Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

Continental Motors To Raise Output Of Army Tank Motors

DETROIT, (AP) — C. J. Reese, President of Continental Motors Corp., said production by Continental's Detroit plant of Wright whirlwind air-cooled engines for installation in the Army's medium tanks would be nearly doubled as the result of a Defense Plant Corp. allocation of $3,000,000 for additional plant capacity.

Continental's original allocation for new machinery in the production of the engines was $9,500,000.

The expanded output of the 450-horsepower motors is designed to meet the accelerating pace of tank production by Chrysler Corp. and other manufacturers.

Mr. Reese said Continental is preparing for production, some time next year, of its own high-powered liquid-cooled engine for pursuit planes.

Test Lignite Coal for Hydrogen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINOT, N. D.—Commercial tests in the production of hydrogen from North and South Dakota lignite coal have been started by the Northwest Research Foundation and the Minnesota Resources Commission.

Experimental production, which is being conducted by the two agencies with the help of several industrial plants, was begun at the suggestion of United States Army officials, who are interested in finding a new source of hydrogen, which is used extensively in the production of explosives.

In peacetime the hydrogen would find a ready market in the nation's chemical, ammonia and farm fertilizer industries, the sponsoring agencies have pointed out.

North and South Dakota's lignite deposits are believed to be almost inexhaustible, covering a large area in the western part of the two States. Minable deposits in Perkins and Harding Counties, South Dakota, alone, have been estimated at 1,096,480,000 tons by the United States Geological survey. This does not include beds having a thickness of less than two feet, 10 inches.

Most of the deposits in both States are near the surface of the ground and can be mined cheaply by the open pit method.

Small tests of the process to produce hydrogen from lignite coal have been successful, according to Profs. L. H. Heyerson and R. E. Montonna of the University of Minnesota Chemistry Department, who are supervising the new tests, but the question as yet unanswered is: "What happens in large-scale production?"

It is to answer this question that the new commercial tests are being made. The coal is beng hauled from Minot mines to Dickinson, N. D., where it is being put through the necessary charring process to convert it into the coke-like substance used in the final process.

It is then being shipped to Minneapolis where equipment at the Minneapolis Gas-Light Company is being employed to make high-hydrogen water gas.

Use of lignite has also been suggested for the production of oil by the federal bureau of mines. Tests have shown, the bureau announced, that a ton of oil can be produced from each three tons of lignite coal, with yields of gasoline ranging upward from 78 gallons per ton of coal.

U. S. to Be Supplied With Hemp Now Being Harvested in Wisconsin Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH, Wis.—Tepee-like pyramids, standing six to seven feet high, dotting the landscape in close proximity, not unlike a picturesque Indian village, reveal that Wisconsin is harvesting its hemp crop, the hemp which will supply the nation. For in two counties in central Wisconsin, Dodge and Fond du Lac, is centered the hemp production for the United States. Increased acreage this year and a market the best in many years makes the industry one of importance.

About 5,000 acres are being harvested in three major plants located at Alto, Beaver Dam and Juneau. The peak of 7,000 acres was reached in 1925.

From the time the seed is planted about the same time as seed corn, no attention is required by the crop until it is cut in September. It is left on the fields until October or November when processing takes place at the factories. By February the factories are ready to close again until the next season.

California, Texas and Kentucky raise some hemp, but do not operate plants for the processing. Kentucky hemp is usually sold for seed. Centralization of the industry in Wisconsin has been the result of necessary amount of rainfall, proper type of soil and seasons.

Eastern textile spinners and the U. S. Navy are large contractors for the fiber.

Wisconsin hemp contributed to the restroation of "Old Ironsides" exactly as she was when she won fame in the War of 1812. Approximately 250,000 pounds of fiber were purchased from the hemp plants of Dodge County to replace the original hemp ropes on the U. S. S. Constitution.

Freight Rate on Wool From Australia Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced a reduction of 74 cents per 100 pounds in the basic freight rate on wool from Australia.

Effective with sailings from Australian ports on and after Nov. 1, the maximum freight rate allowed by the commission will be $3.04 per 100 pounds for greasy dumped wool. This restores the rate basis which was in effect on March 8, 1940. The present basic rate is $3.79 per 100 pounds.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable November 5, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 28, 1941.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer

October 23, 1941

Chain Store Sales Show Sharp Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain store companies increased substantially in September over a year ago, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike. Dollar sales for September together with percentage changes from 1940 are as follows:

	Dollar Sales Sept 1941	P.C. Sept	Incr 9 mos
Bond Stores, Inc.	$4,103,542	62.7	44.6
West'n Auto Supply	6,133,000	57.0	35.0
Colonial Stores, Inc.	8,024,089*	39.2*	23.5*
Lane Bryant, Inc.	1,610,847	38.7	23.3
J. C. Penney Co.	33,644,779	38.7	22.2
Kennedy's, Inc.	818,286	31.3	24.9†
Sears, Roebuck Co.	85,714,283	30.6	22.8†
Edison Bro. Stores	3,084,418	30.0	25.6
Mont. Ward & Co.	59,780,259	30.0	26.0†
Consol. Retail Stores	1,246,453	28.3	18.4
American Stores Co.	12,775,883*	28.0*	16.0
Rose's 5, 10, 25c Stores	659,008	24.5	24.9
G. C. Murphy Co.	4,869,693	24.1	18.9
S. H. Kress & Co	8,483,140	24.0	17.0
National Tea Co.	5,878,798*	24.0*	13.1*
Safeway Stores, Inc.	39,810,317*	23.8*	13.8*
McCrory Stores Corp.	4,163,733	23.3	13.7
McLellan Stores Co.	2,175,015	23.0	16.3†
Interstate Dept. Stores	2,344,854	22.8	26.0†
Lerner Stores Corp.	3,828,587	22.7	15.7†
Neisner Bros., Inc.	2,044,980	22.6	14.8
Kroger Gro.&Bak Co.	24,382,058*	21.2*	15.3*
W. T. Grant Co.	10,062,586	21.1	14.8
Un Premier Fd Stores	2,746,246*	20.6*	14.1*
Peoples Drug Stores	2,303,897	20.4	15.4
Schiff Company	1,287,991	19.9	13.0
Walgreen Co.	7,320,134	19.4	13.6
F. W. Woolworth Co.	30,096,876	19.4	11.1
H. L. Green Co., Inc.	4,217,775	19.3	14.8†
S. S. Kresge Co.	13,712,243	18.0	11.0
J. J. Newberry Co.	5,068,115	16.8	14.7
Melville Shoe Corp.	4,550,956	16.0	14.8
M. H. Fishman Co.	427,625	14.0	12.8
Crown Drug Co.	720,186	8.0	4.1‡
Spiegel, Inc.	4,534,856	2.2	2.9
Sterchi Bros. Stores	458,884	12.6§	26.2

*Nearest comparable period. company does not report by months. †Eight months. ‡Twelve months. §Decrease.

Self-Styled 'Old Sourdough' Warns Congress of Perils of Paper Money

WASHINGTON (AP) — A self-styled "old sourdough," clad in the blue jeans and high boots of a prospector, warned a congressional committee of the perils to this country of a "phony" paper currency which is not backed by 100 per cent of gold or silver.

He is F. E. Gimlett, who described himself as "The Hermit of Arbor Villa," a ghost town of the Colorado Rockies.

Making an unexpected appearance before the House Banking Committee during its final hearing on the Administration's price control bill, the 76-year-old miner appealed to the committee to restore "honest coin for honest toil" as the Nation's medium of exchange and urged the Government to stop buying foreign gold "at any price."

With a flowing gray beard, the old prospector presented a striking contrast to the ornately furnished committee room while sharply criticizing what he called "the pagan tendencies of the effete East."

Reading a long typewritten statement in cultured English, Mr. Gimlett ridiculed the Government's food stamp plan as one in which workers were paid in checks which they exchanged for "phony" green or yellow "shinplasters."

He also urged that the public be given "pure" gold and silver coinage instead of the 'germy, short-lived shinplasters" now in circulation.

Stock Exchange Prices in Australia During September Best Since 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Stock exchange prices for ordinary shares here in early September were not only the highest of the war period but the best since 1938.

September opened with a minor boom as the culmination of increased buying which started early July. Since then practically all classes of securities have gradually hardened. In the first week of September demand became more pronounced, and the sales board of the exchange has been crammed at most sessions.

Growing optimism concerning the war is given as chief reason for revival of interest among buyers. Russia's resistance, and hesitancy on the part of Japan in carrying out the threatened policy of expansion, are the chief reasons for greater confidence. On September 9, following the heavy raids on Berlin, spirited bidding sent up prices. Price index of representative ordinary shares when the market closed was 129.83, compared with the previous highest figure this year of 129.50, reached the day before, and the best level for 1940, 129.73, on January 11.

The index, for which the base year is 1934=100, covers shares of industrial and pastoral concerns and retail stores. It did not move above 126.87 in 1939. Lowest figure in the war period is 101.74 recorded on July 2, 1940.

Merchants Warned Against Advertising No-Tax Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of International Revenue has issued a warning to merchants not to advertise that they are paying retail taxes on certain articles and not passing on the cost to their customers. The Internal Revenue Code, officials pointed out, prohibits such advertising and provides a fine of not more than $1,000 for violation of the prohibition.

Reports received by the Bureau, officials said, indicate that a lack of knowledge apparently prevails concerning the penalty which is applicable to such advertising concerning the retail taxes on sales of jewelry, furs and toilet preparations.

Although a merchant may absorb the tax and not pass it on to the customer, he may not use of that fact in any manner to induce the sale of his merchandise without subjecting himself to possible liability for the penalty specified in the law.

Cement Firm to Redeem Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of 6½ per cent mortgage bonds of North American Cement Corporation are being notified that the company will redeem on Nov. 21, 1941, at 101 per cent of the principal amount plus accrued interest, all of these bonds issued and outstanding. Redemption will be made at the principal trust office of the Chase National Bank, 11 Broad Street, New York.

Canadian Insurance Wins Annual Advertising Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Excelsior Life Insurance Company has won the Life Advertisers' Association sweepstake award for the most outstanding advertising of the year among 23 United States and Canadian life insurance companies, each with $75,000,000 to $150,000,000 insurance in force, it has been announced.

Of the 22 sweepstakes awards (divided into four size groups of companies) awarded by the international life advertisers since 1936, five have been won by Canadian life insurance companies and three of the five by the Excelsior Life.

Japan Cancels Orders For Argentine Linseed

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Japan has cancelled orders for Argentine linseed scheduled for shipment during the next two months, shipping circles said.

They interpreted this to mean that Japanese freighters would cease their calls at this port.

For the past few weeks they have been using the long route around Cape Horn, since movements of non-American ships through the Panama Canal have been restricted.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Live In Wellesley
—APARTMENTS—
Berkeley Court
312 WASHINGTON STREET
3-4-5 ROOM SUITES
★ HEATED BY GAS ★
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT IN BUILDING
Convenient to Stores, Transportation
H. C. WISWALL • Superintendent
Wel. 2600 • Wel. 3697

BOSTON, 409 Huntington, next to Art Museum—2 large rooms, rec. hall, kit. and bath, $50; elevator; restricted; no children. Also 1 room, kit. and bath, $27.50. CHANNING MANAGEMENT Com. 1795 or 3973.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Heights)—Sublet 6 months or longer, 1½ rooms and bath; modern; kitchenette well equipped; $65 including gas; refs. Morris, 80 Cranberry St. MAIN 4-3900.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ large rooms in modern, high-class elevator apt. bldg.; most conveniently located; $75. 5E White Swan Apts.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—187 HICKS ST.
Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; big; bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

N. Y. C., 94TH, 69 W.—1 room, kitchenette, Frigidaire, phone extension, semi-private bath; 2nd floor; private house; references.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

TWO STATION WAGONS
One 1939 Plymouth. One 1938 Ford
G. WALTER VIALLE
Telephone Concord, Mass., 1147-W

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 2900, Worcester 4-7487, Milford 1600, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

CURTIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
155 Huntington Ave., Boston, Com. 0707
Permanents $3.95 up. Artistic Beauty Work

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON—Permanents $4.25 and up, ends $3.50. Expert operators. 1448 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu. 1520.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework; mother's helper; small family; own room, bath; moderate salary. Old Greenwich 7-2093. Box 255, Riverside, Conn.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view. Box W-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MONTCLAIR, N. J., 5 Waterbury Rd.—8 rooms, 3 baths, 1 new tiled to ceiling, colored fixtures, library with Vitaglass windows, breakfast room overlooking beautiful garden; house newly decorated, brass piping, oil heat, weather stripped doors and windows, concealed radiators, easy walking distance to schools, stores, railroad and bus; neighborhood of owner-occupied homes; garage permit; asking $412,750. Phone OWNER, Mont. 2-9478.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 151 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MUSIC

SYMPHONY classes to develop the art of listening. No knowledge of music necessary. Ten lessons $6.00. Mondays at 11:30, 6 and 8, beginning November 3. Myrtle Gordon Roberts, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 6-7845.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S office to share, part time arranged; convenient. Write Box W-59, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS private home for Christian Scientists, desiring rest and study; beautiful scenery; open all year; permanent or transient; rooms with baths. Write for folder. MRS. E. R. MILLER, Natures Pines, R. F. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

REAL ESTATE

11-ROOM house, 2 fireplaces, bath, electricity, 1 acre; 5 acres, 236 feet water front, use of private beach. Rachemo Head, Conn. Write Box X-73, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful room, 2nd floor; restricted guest home; conveyance to service. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

ANCHORAGE BY THE SEA offers special winter rates now for room and board, ideal for refreshing vacation; inquiries answered promptly. Anchorage by the Sea, Mattapoisett, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS 11th floor; 3-5 windows, twin beds, single; housekeeping; $7.50, $10.00. Thompson, 255 West 108th St., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Rm. with priv. bath, stall shower; large cor. rm.; unsurpassed Fenway view; quiet, comfortable home. Tel. Ken. 3778, 58 Fenway, Apt. 10.

BOSTON 58 Fenway, Ste. 11—Sunny rm., nicely furnished; also transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken 1436.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Honey rooms; nice exposure; near to bath; private entrance; 1 double; 2 single. 68-12 Harrow St. BO. 8-3663.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church.
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

LARGE sunny outside room, quiet; accessible to train, also to bus lines. 28 Stanton Road, Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6451.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 St.—Large, well-furnished room; kitchen privileges; all transportation; desirable location. Circle 7-6300, Apt. 9-A.

N. Y. C.—236 W. 79th Street (Apt. 122). Spacious outside rooms. Subway, bus, trolley at door. References.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 0600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FINANCIAL secretary desires position handling correspondence and purchasing; efficient; excellent references; advertising experience; Christian Scientist. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSERY-governess, experienced, willing to assist with light household duties. Write Box W-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED young lady desires opportunity, typing; good at figures and detail; experienced; will go anywhere. T-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACTIVE middle-aged man, wide experience in general clerical, cashier, managerial capacity, wishes position; good record. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ATTENDANT or chauffeur to elderly lady or gentleman; careful driver; 11 years last position; middle age, married; used to traveling and assuming responsibilities. H. W. SCOTT, 42 Orchard St., Cos Cob, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

REPAIRING ON ALL MAKES
Free loan while machine is in shop. No charge for estimates. Free Delivery.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston Han. 3121

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

WANTED
Two housemen; also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

THE GREEN BOTTLE GIFT SHOP
659 Massachusetts Ave.
Order Your Personal Christmas Cards Now
Our Books are ready for your inspection and we are anxious to serve you—
Telephone Arlington 1493-W

FIREPLACE FIXTURES
Best Assortment in Arlington
Special Ensemble Andirons, Screen and Fire Set, Black and Brass, $11.25
Arlington Hardware, Inc.
665 Mass. Ave. Arl. 1551

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BROCKTON

Fraser's
Smart, High Style
Handbags
3.00
Others . . . 1.00 to 10.00

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
GREAT SALE
Lavishly Fur Trimmed
COATS $48.00
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton
Fine Home Furnishings on the Budget Plan.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4.10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Cecile Shop
Distinctive Gowns
Sizes 12 to 44
16½ to 24½
Sportswear—lingerie
hosiery
AT APPEALING PRICES
1641 BEACON STREET

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Scarves and Jewelry at Newton
433 Centre Street LAS. 6084

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8340
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

Kathryn Henry
A new coiffure created just for you!
PERMANENTS
All branches of beauty culture
1245 Commonwealth Avenue
STA. 5544 or 5543

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
EMERSON'S SHOE STORE
169 Harvard Ave., Allston

BEECHER HOBBS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
Just Arrived
The new R. C. A. Victor "magic brain" radio-phonograph with double pick-up arm.
1696 BEACON STREET ASP 4114

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
33A Brattle Street, Harvard Square
1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

WORSTED-TEX OVERCOATS
For Men
$45.00
Other Overcoats $37.50 and $50.00
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
In Harvard Square

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies
Christmas Cards Now on Display!
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S
JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

- Fresh Native Broilers
- Tobin's Hams & Bacons
- Fresh Eggs

Received Daily
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 9300

SUNOCO Phone ELI 8888
BERT'S SERVICE STATION
70 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
TIRES, BATTERIES AND ACCESSORIES

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3344

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Prices have gone higher but
FRESH POND MARKET
prices are the same!
Watch for Our Canned Goods
SALE
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

CONCORD

All Kinds of Fruits
Canned Goods, Vegetables, Groceries
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Free Delivery
29 Main St. Concord 435

JUST RECEIVED
New fall dresses with long sleeves, rayon and rayon wool
$3.98 to $5.98
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main St., Concord 371-W

DEDHAM

Geishecker's
Showing Gowns by "Kay Dunhill"
Men's and Boys' Sweaters
Sport Jackets
579 High Street Dedham 0819

FITCHBURG

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beautiful Nisley Shoes
The New Fall Styles are here in Soft Suedes or Crushed Kids
Black, Brown and Burgundy
MOST STYLES NOW $5.50
GEORGE BROTHERS
386 Main Street

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Hamilton Watches
New Hamiltons are here
$37.50 to $250.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. Rice
Diamonds 350 Main Street *Silver*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCELLENCE in dry cleaning is the result of careful attention to detail. Try Individual Dry Cleaning—its evident excellence will delight you. Suits, Plain Dresses, Topcoats, 75c.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
PHONE 1—6—4
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD—Grocer
520 Main Street Tel. 980

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 43 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

HOLYOKE

It's time to
ORDER
Christmas Cards
Select your Greeting Cards now while the selections are complete.
STEIGER'S

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

Wm. B. Whiting Coal Co.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

COAT WEEK
at
Cherry & Webb's
brings you
—greater value
—wider choice

Keep warm in a
Showerproof Windbreaker Jacket
$1.95 2.95 3.95 4.95
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 MAIN ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.
Phone 26923

Furs With a Reputation
By a Reputable Furrier
Since 1900
WEINER'S, Inc.
276 Essex Street, Lawrence

Choice Flowers
for the Autumn Season
E. M. RUSSELL
Florist
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
Phone Lawrence 8215 438 Broadway
Methuen, Mass.

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Posturest
Mattresses
$19.85
Excellent Value and Very Comfortable.
The price is modest.
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
Furniture
Since 1878
170-180 Common St.

JUNKINS CANDY STORE
welcomes you at
577 ESSEX STREET
Next to the Waldorf
HOMEMADE CANDIES
Fountain service

LEXINGTON

PETER'S MUSIC SHOP
1319 Massachusetts Avenue
VICTOR RECORDS
Special Gift Offer
Buy either one for $1.00 | Get the other one FREE
ROSE RAMPTON ..... O PATRIA MIA
EEN, GIGLI ..... CELESTE AIDA
JOHN CHARLES | WHEN I WAS A LAD
THOMAS | THERE IS NO DEATH
Complete Stock in Classical Records
For Reliable Service Call Lex. 0369

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770, MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters and Skirts, Underwear; Vanity Fair Hosiery; Silk and Nylon—Medium and Long, Kayser Gloves, Bags, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Etc.
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 MASS. AVENUE, OPP. ARCADE

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
Choice Fruits, Fresh Vegetables
All Kinds of Meat and Fish—Groceries
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

Men's—Boys'
Fall Suits—Topcoats
Shoes—Lowest Prices
READY'S
1760 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1106

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Robertson Co.
Gift Shop Center
82 Prescott St., Lowell, Mass.

For Better Clothes
Stoneface Overcoats
$50.00
ALPAGORA
Topcoats $29.50 Overcoats $34.50
Found Only at
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Last Days
Friday and Saturday
66th Basement Birthday SALE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

FUR-TRIMMED COATS
- the furs you want
- dramatically styled

2nd floor coat shop
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION ST.

Lay-a-Way Sale
Select That Christmas Gift NOW
Pay a Small Deposit
We Will Hold the Article Until Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

LYNN (Continued)

Charm for Your Home
A Beautiful Table
Will bring charm and harmony to your living room.
W. B. GIFFORD
Furniture
97-99 Market Street

Six Floors of *Fine Furniture Rugs and Draperies*
Beautiful selection of period or modern furniture for your home
Hill-Welch Co.
WILLOW STREET

Men's QUALITY Topcoats
When you buy a topcoat at Goddard's you not only get the very smartest style, but you get the finest QUALITY that money can buy!
New England Cheviots $30 and $35
Coverts ..... $28.50 and $40
Harris Tweeds $32.50
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards — Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1680

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1535 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

None But the Best
in
Boys' and Girls' Apparel
at the
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
99 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.

VENETIAN BLINDS
and
WINDOW SHADES
Measured and Installed Free
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Tel. Mal. 1622

MARLBORO

LAKESIDE OIL CO., Inc.
Fuel and Range Oil
Delco and Silent Glow Oil Burners
Sales and Service
111 Lakeside Ave. Tel. 658, Marlboro

ALLEN'S
Department Store
Marlborough and Framingham
Mass.

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
58 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

Hallowe'en Candies and Ice Cream
Hopkins
Our Own Make
Chocolates and Caramels

ALECK'S
Suits, Topcoats, Overcoats
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main Street Tel. 3532-R

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
32 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 6900 531 Main St.
We have what you need. May we have your yellow slips?

1942 AUTO INSURANCE
ORDER NOW
Applications for low numbers must be in before Nov. 1st
WILTON P. HAGG
INSURANCE
Room 3, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street
Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main Street, Greenwood, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1540

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
New Bedford, Mass.
Warm Winter
FASHIONS
for every member of the family
AT LOWEST PRICES

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
86 Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 Union Street
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
"Where the Good Things Gather"

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Willey's Inc.
We're very proud of our staff of fitters and seamstresses. Coats, dresses and gowns from Willey's really fit.

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.
Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

FUEL
AKIN-DENISON Co.
PAINT
206 Union Street

27th Anniversary Sale
NOW GOING ON!
9 Big Exciting Days
Come in and stock up
New Bedford Public Market

NEWBURYPORT

COAL—COKE—OIL
A fuel for every need
W. E. Atkinson Company
27 Water Street Tel. 4

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON (Continued)

'Two-Fisted Americanism!'
U. S. Defense Bonds In One Fist
A Savings Account In the Other
"Strength for the Nation Security for the Future"
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
286 Washington Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FALL SERVICE SPECIAL
We'll drain and flush crankcase, transmission and differential, and replace with proper grade of clean lubricants; check battery, ignition timing, distributor points, clean and oil air cleaner; clean spark plugs and test coil, condenser and compression, for only $4.50.
MATERIALS EXTRA
Your Car Will Perform Like *New*
J. B. JURAD
11 Court Street Tel. Las. 3335

JOE LIMRIC
Insurance
All Forms of Business and Personal Insurance
AUTOMOBILE
BIG. 0231

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
Special Attention to Small Orders

All forms of insurance in strongest stock and mutual companies. We have credited over $8000 in dividends so far this year. Did you get yours? If not why not?
ALFRED E. FULLER
YOUR INSURANCE COUNSELOR
46 Austin Street Big. 7104

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

It's smart . . . to have the correct clothes and furnishings. No question when they have
BESSE-CLARKE LABEL
See our new fall merchandise, now on display
BESSE CLARKE
273 North Street

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

We have a splendid assortment of
NEW HANDBAGS
Leather—Fabric
Holden & Stone Co.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Grand Rapids Quality Furniture
RICE & KELLY, INC.
"Good Furniture at Reasonable Price"
285 North St. Dial 2-1574

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Our 84th
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Ends Saturday
England Brothers

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

WHITE ROSE
Canned Goods Sale
Buy by the Dozen and Save 3½%
By the Case 5% Saving
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
800 Quincy Avenue — 37 Temple Street

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

LAST 2 DAYS
of
SEARS
NEW ENGLAND DAYS
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch
and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS.

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
EWARDS
SHOE STORE
184 Essex Street
Salem

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
Second and Final Week of Our
ANNUAL FALL
CANNED FOOD SALE
It will pay you to stock up now. Last chance to buy at these sensational low prices!
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils
Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes
Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2686-2687

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

THE KIDDIE SHOPPE
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 9055
We have a complete stock of Winter Apparel
Purchased before wool advanced.
Selling much below Boston prices

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817. 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WAKEFIELD

1942
AUTO INSURANCE
ORDER NOW
Applications for low numbers must be in before Nov. 1
WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE
Room 23, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street
Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main Street, Greenwood, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1540

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884

GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

★Star Market Co.★
OUR RECORD SALES
Prove You Know Food Values!
Hundreds of New, Low, Everyday Prices means sensational savings for you!
24 Mt. Auburn St. Wat. 3000

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

WELLESLEY HILLS

ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Wellesley Hills Beauty Salon
Permanents a Specialty
FLORENCE PATTERSON, Proprietor
290 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.
Wellesley 1549 Opposite Clock Tower

WEYMOUTH

C. N. FOGG, Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty
EST. 1922 TEL. 2151
71 Washington St., Weymouth

WILMINGTON

Gildart Chevrolet Co.
CHEVROLET
Sales and Service
Auto refinishing and fender work
144 Lowell St., Wilmington Tel. 811

WINCHESTER

Edith Humphreys
Infants' and Children's Clothes
Musical Toys
16 Thompson Street Win. 0717

"THE GREENBRIER"
White Sulphur Springs MAGNOLIA

WINTHROP

JENNEY SERVICE STATION
WINTHROP HIGHLANDS
AERO
Complete ignition service on all cars — original parts used — Motor tuning up a specialty
Call Ocean 0527

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

WEST WORTHING — Private apartments in best residential district. Melrose Lodge, Wykeham Road.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PAIGNTON, DEVON. The Haven—New street; comfortable home rent free in return light household duties; furnished or unfurnished. Christian Scientist preferred.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CORNWALL. — Guests received, attractive surroundings. Facing sea. Rest or Study. Mrs. Todd-Brown, Lyonesse, St. Ives.

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close 'buses. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

SHOE REPAIRING

SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE—High class boot and shoe repairers; best quality leather, moderate prices; music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Avenue, Ilford.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY, WINTON, WIMBORNE.
26/27 MILSOM ST. TEL. 2330 BATH.

BIRMINGHAM

NOTICE
Christmas Affords a Special Opportunity of Supporting Monitor Advertisers
SEE ALSO DISPLAY PAGE

ROYAL STEAM BAKERY
YARDLEY
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
SPECIALITY: BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

TEL. ACORN 2412
BLINKHORN'S STORES
OLTON, WARWICKSHIRE.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of HIGHEST QUALITY
Service Assured!

Useful and Acceptable CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Fireside Chairs
Coffee Tables
Tea Wagons
Bureaux
Cushions
Down Quilts
Kean & Scott Ltd.
104-108-110 Corporation St., Birmingham

S. N. COOKE LTD.
for Christmas Novelties
Dainty Cosies, Nightdress Sachets, Afternoon Cloths, Tray Cloths, Gaily coloured shopping bags
Large stocks of Underwear, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Handkerchiefs.
S. N. COOKE, Ltd., 20, New St., Birmingham
31, High St., Shrewsbury
18, Wood St., Stratford-on-Avon
12, Pier St., Aberystwyth

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

SODAZONE MILK BARS
44, Smallbrook Street
317, Broad Street
2, Snow Hill
GOOD FOOD—QUICK SERVICE

TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON A.R.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

A. J. WHITMORE
for
YOUR PROVISIONS
117, Queens Head Road, Handsworth

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870 568, Moseley Road, 12.
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUTH 0161 DECORATOR

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade
ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers Ltd.
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St. Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil, spares.
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland, M. I. M. E. Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4337

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 812

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 100
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
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The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Partiality

A member of a club writes: "Our president frequently prevents certain members from speaking by refusing to recognize them. What can we do about it?"

Let us be perfectly sure of the facts before condemning this officer.

The president is responsible for the success of the meeting. He must conduct the routine business as promptly as efficiency will permit, allowing no unnecessary delays.

He is there, not to impose his own opinions and desires on the house, but to invite and encourage full and free expression of opinion among the members in order that every proposed measure coming before the assembly may be considered from all angles and a wise and intelligent decision be reached.

"To the end that justice and courtesy may prevail."

There are certain definite rules by which the presiding officer must abide when presiding over debate.

He should recognize alternately such persons as are known to hold opposing views on the question before the house. Those who seldom speak should be encouraged to express themselves rather than those who habitually seek the floor. Sometimes it is wise for the Chair to call upon quiet and retiring members whom he believes to have valuable contributions to make to the discussion.

When the assembly is composed of persons from different parts of the country the Chair should rotate the floor between different localities. Divergent opinions are engendered by varying localities.

Above all, he must avoid showing even the slightest degree of preference for his own personal friends or followers.

When you have weighed carefully all of these considerations, if you are still convinced that your president is intentionally unfair, go to him and ask him to explain his course.

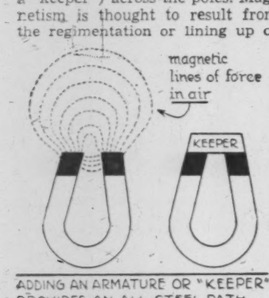
Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Horseshoe Magnet is Capped When Not in Use?

A horseshoe magnet is a form of bar magnet with ends bent around so the air gap between the magnetic poles is greatly reduced. When such a magnet is not in use, it is a good idea to place a small, soft steel bar (called a "keeper") across the poles. Magnetism is thought to result from the regimentation or lining up of



ADDING AN ARMATURE OR "KEEPER" PROVIDES AN ALL-STEEL PATH FOR THE MAGNETIC LINES OF FORCE

the molecules. Soft steel is very permeable to magnetism—its molecules are easily regimented, and when the keeper is in place there is a continuous circuit of regimented molecules. If heating or jarring happens to displace some of the molecules, their regimented neighbors tend to snap the wanderers back into alignment. But with an air gap between the poles, the end molecules of the magnet lack regimented neighbors and are more easily thrown into permanent disorder, with a resulting loss of magnetism.

How the Term "Windfall" Originated?

A windfall, in its figurative meaning of a casual and unexpected acquisition, may be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. In those days (the eleventh century) it was a criminal offense to cut timber in the forests of England. The peasants could gather for their use only such trees as happened to fall or be blown down by the wind. A heavy windstorm was consequently hailed by them as a stroke of fine fortune, from which has descended the modern figurative application of the term windfall.

If the Hairs of Our Head Literally Were "Numbered," How Large the Number Would Be?

Actual counts show that human heads vary as to hair numbers. A blond head was found to have 140,400 hairs; brown gave 109,440; black 102,962; and red 88,740.

W. P. Keasbey

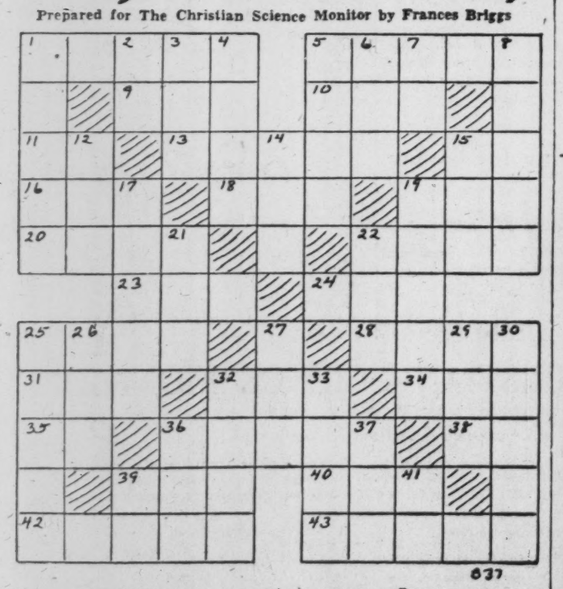
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is in Patriot's Hall at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.
2. Artillery.
3. An ancient republic of eastern Greece; capital, Thebes.
4. An inlet on the coast of northern California.
5. A cod-like food-fish of the North Atlantic.
6. One of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; 5,028 feet.
7. A game of East Indian origin resembling backgammon.
8. The official Nazi designation for Austria.
9. Large, desolate Mono Lake in California.
10. The original name of Boston, Massachusetts.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



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Across

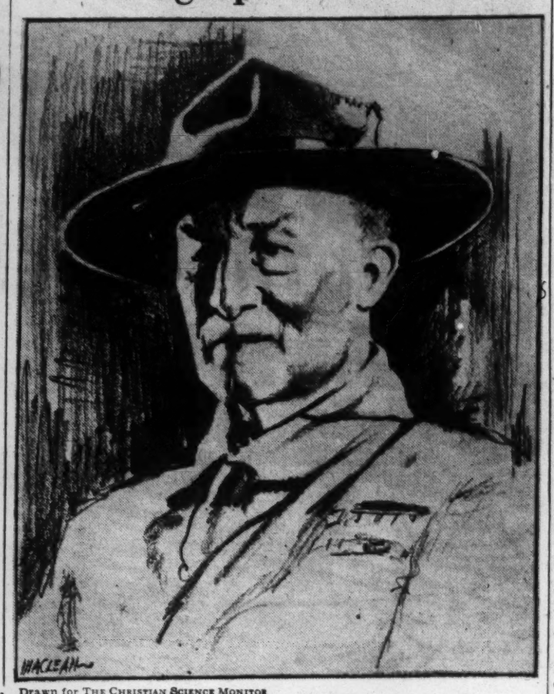
1—What animal is so called from its slow movement?
5—What was first name of Shelley, English poet?
9—Charge for professional services rendered is what?
10—Unity.
11—Exclamation
13—What is title of ruler of Ethiopia?
15—What is fourth part of a bushel (abbr.)?
16—What is short, coarse part of flax or hemp?
18—What is placed after musical note to indicate that its length is to be increased by one half?
19—Who is the Fat Boy in "Pickwick Papers"?
20—What is a small, short-necked, fresh-water duck?
22—What is the Chinese ounce?
23—Conducted.
24—Who is piper's son in Mother Goose rhyme?
26—The flying frog dwells in what?
28—What is a portable shelter?
31—Pronoun.
32—What often obscures a Londoner's view?
34—Female of the swine is what?
35—Aloft.
36—Who is Sir Peter Teazle's ward in "School for Scandal"?
38—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
39—Would a guepard have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
40—Kindled.
42—What is a color between black and orange?
43—A white flag is recognized as flag of what?

Down

1—Who was author of "Rokeby"?
2—Concerning.
3—How many years in a decade?
4—Take notice of.
5—What is an American fresh-water catfish?
6—Being.
7—Musical note.
8—A rustic is what?
12—What is an implement for weeding?
14—Obtained.
15—What American author and poet was born in 1809?
17—Where is Cardiff?
19—What was the first name of author of "Sentimental Tommy"?
21—Who surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse?
22—Small child is what?
25—What is shortest and thickest digit of human hand?
26—What is first name of fictional character who slept for 20 years?
27—Because.
29—Who was Roman goddess of night?
30—How many times was Grover Cleveland elected President of U. S.?
32—Deer less than a year old is what?
33—Covered with gold.
36—What is craw or crop of a bird?
37—To ventilate.
39—What is largest river of Italy?
41—Tuesday (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Baden-Powell

1857-1941

AFTER A HUGE Boy Scout meeting, Lord Riddell once said:
"It was the most hopeful peace conference I ever attended."
Baden-Powell was the founder and chief of this great movement.
The child of an Oxford Professor, he enjoyed a good start.
At thirteen he entered Charterhouse and soon became a monitor.
On leaving school he took part in an examination for the Army.
Out of 700 candidates, he passed second for the cavalry.
And at nineteen he left home to join the 13th Hussars in India.

TEN YEARS later young B-P was serving in South Africa.
As Intelligence Officer he traveled in Eastern countries.
Then Lord Wolseley sent for him at the War Office and declared:
"We know that you can use the four C's necessary to campaign;
That is Common sense, Cunning, Courage, and Cheerfulness.
We are going to send you out with the Ashanti Expedition . . ."
Thus West Africa was to be the scene of his next adventures.
With the Matabele Uprising B-P found himself in Zululand.
In the Boer War, the defense of Mafeking raised him to a hero.
In 1903 he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry.
His chance had come at last to travel all over the globe.

B-P HAD FOUND that soldiers were not practically trained:
Keeping closely to drill books prevented the use of initiative.
"Our men must be trusted and put on their honor," he would say.
With this in view he had written "Aids to Scouting" for them.
On returning home he heard that his book was used in schools.
As it had been written for soldiers, he wrote it over again.
It was published into a handbook called "Scouting for Boys."
To his surprise troops of Scouts sprang up all over the kingdom.
Two years later the new movement comprised 123,000 members!
It was then that the British officer came to this conclusion:
It would be a great thing to prepare boys to be good citizens.
He had had some thirty years of soldiering and adventuring.
Why not retire now and pursue more constructive interests?
Yes, he would do so, and the aim of his work would be twofold:
First: to train young Scouts as responsible individual units.
Second: to harness that individuality for the good of the whole.

A RICH AMERICAN was walking in London one afternoon.
A boy came up to him and offered to carry his big bag.
To the stranger's surprise the lad flatly refused any reward.
"I'm a Boy Scout," he explained, "I could not accept a tip."
"There must be real good in that system," thought the American.
Delighted, he bought a copy of B-P's book for his country.
And the United States soon formed many groups of Boy Scouts.

THE YEAR 1911 marked an important step in the new movement:
King George himself inspected a large gathering of Scouts.
The breaking out of the European War found the "Boys" ready.
Fifty thousand of them went into action at once on the Home Front.
In 1920 Boy Scouts of twenty-seven nations met at Olympia.
Amid cheers, Baden-Powell was made "Chief Scout of the World."
The two immediate practical results of this great Jamboree were:
—The formation of an International Boy Scout Bureau.
—The establishment of an International Boy Scout Journal.
"Give us the price of one dreadnought," once said Baden-Powell,
"And we shall go near to making them no longer necessary."
He had called the youths of the world into a great brotherhood.
He had paved the way for a better, a happier future.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.—Matt. 4:10.

In Lighter Vein

Just an Old-Fashioned Fun

"How tall was that famous old Indian hunter?"

"Oh, I imagine he was about six feet in his stalking feet."—Grit.

Argument for Short Engagements

An economical man, no doubt,
Is the kind a girl should wed.
But being engaged to one is very
Trying, it must be said.

Plenty of Distance

The singing teachers were discussing the troubles of one student.

"What, in your opinion, is wrong with her?" asked one.

"Why, it seems to be another case of voice displacement," replied the other.

"Hm-mm, possibly. But just what do you mean by that?"

"Well, there is only one place for that voice that I can see—a deserted island."

Never Happened in Scotland

In a railway carriage a countrywoman remarked: "Will you tell me, miss, which is the return ticket?"

Her fellow traveler handed her the return ticket, and she threw it out the window.

"Why did you do that?" asked the second woman.

"I'm not going back."

"Then why did you take a return?"

"They told me it was cheaper."
—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

By the Rule

James Tufts, one-time editor of the old San Francisco Call, had one peculiar—but inflexible—rule for his staff: No story was to be prepared in two paragraphs! One paragraph, yes, three or more, yes—but never two.

One day one of the copy-readers who was leaving handed in his resignation: It read:

"Dear Mr. Tufts:

This is to give notice that I wish to leave at the end of this week.

I wish to thank you for your courtesy and kindness.

(Signed) William Swarthout.

P. S. This is just to make three paragraphs."

Where Would You Find—

1. The tent used by General Washington on his marches during the Revolutionary War?
2. Scarlet hat piping worn by an arm of the United States service?
3. Boeotia?
4. Humboldt Bay?
5. A ling?
6. Mount Franklin?
7. The country where the game of parcheesi originated?
8. "Ostmark"?
9. "The Dead Sea of America"?
10. The city once called "Trimountaine"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"The War Department thanks us for our patriotic offer."

Daily Quotation

NO civilization is complete which does not include the dumb and defenseless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy.—Queen Victoria.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operative Picking

(Daily Oklahoman)

Oklahoma City

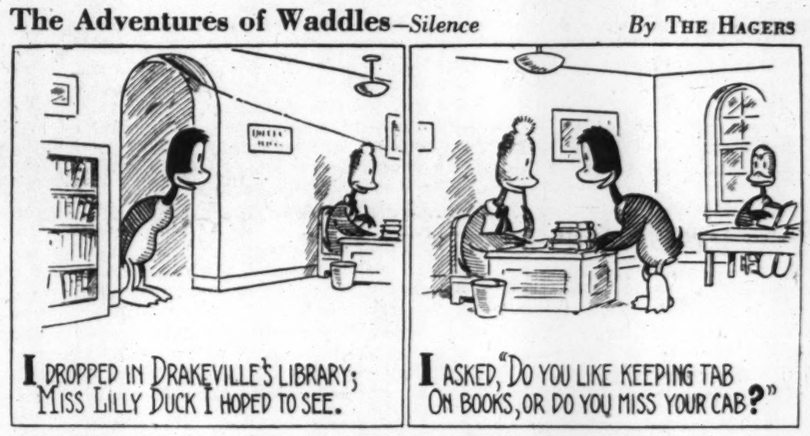
Henry Cawood's father passed on several months ago, leaving him as the lone man in the family. The 19-year-old boy has continued to live on his 80-acre farm and this autumn enrolled as a senior in Stillwater high school. This week, however, with his four acres of cotton ready for picking, Henry had to choose between school and the farm, three miles northwest of Stillwater. He told his vocational agriculture teacher, Parker Norton, he would have to drop out of school. Members of the class told his story to Glenn Tomkinson, principal, and asked permission to help Henry pick the cotton. Wednesday, Tomkinson dismissed the vocational agriculture students from their classes and 22 boys, Tomkinson and Norton went to Henry's farm and picked all his cotton.

Thomas Jefferson Said

When we see ourselves in a situation which must be endured and gone through, it is best to make up our minds to it, meet it with firmness, and accommodate everything to it in the best way practicable. This lessens the evil; while fretting and fuming only serves to increase your own torments.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Silence*

By The Hagers

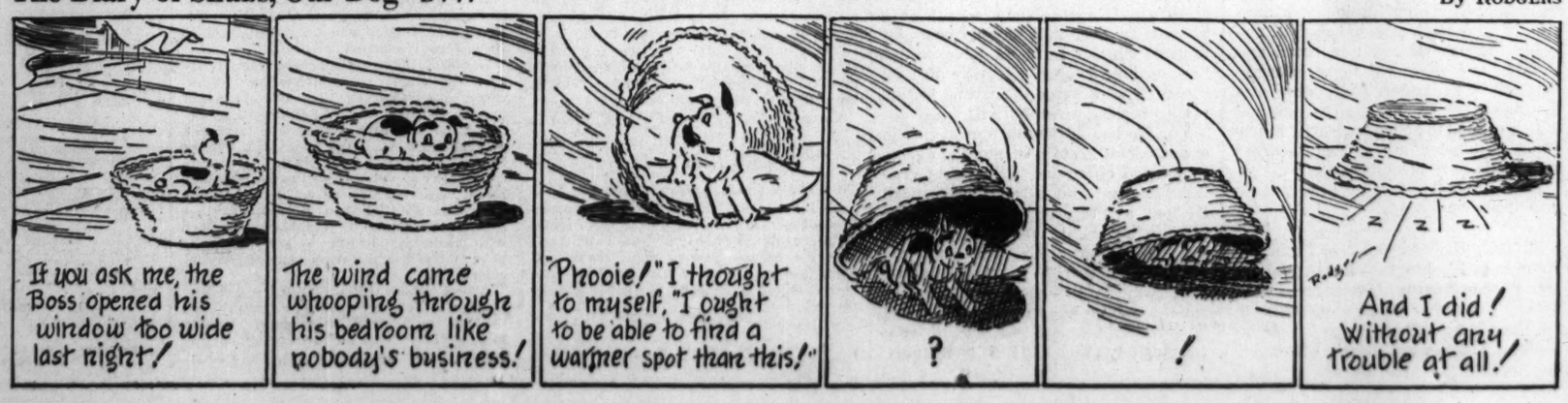


Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Golden Silence*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*B-r-r!*

By Rodgers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Boston to Archangel?

Now it has been told, whether or not it should have been, Boston apparently is to become America's chief aid-to-Russia port. Whatever that may mean to Boston's prosperity, no American should deceive himself with the supposition that the minimum figure mentioned for Russian shipments can be very encouraging to Russia's defenders. Boston can handle several times 80,000 tons per month.

The State Department appears to have been surprised by the Maritime Commission's announcement of the Atlantic route for American shipments to Russia. At a time when United States relations with Japan are so delicately poised, the Commission's statement was bound to start unfortunate speculations both in the United States and in Axis countries, besides providing the Nazis with a blueprint of one section of American defense efforts, the shipping routes to fighters who are holding the front line against Hitlerism.

Emphasis on Atlantic Ocean routes would seem, nevertheless, to offer advantages to the United States—economic, strategic, and also political. The route from Boston to Archangel is a much shorter journey than that from Pacific ports to Vladivostok and thence across Siberia to the Russian front. The port of Archangel may remain open as late as January, and the darkened and cloudy northern skies are an aid to ships which must elude raiders. Moreover, Russia, aware of that port's potential value in wartime, has established many facilities for shipping through the White Sea. The possibility exists that big Soviet ice-breakers may be able to keep a channel open even through the winter.

While the State Department denies that political factors are back of the decision to route Russian shipments from the east coast, some political gains may accrue to the United States. The possibility of an incident in Far Eastern waters is greatly reduced. Japan will not be embarrassed by German pressures to fulfill its Axis role by interfering with American supplies to Russia. And Japan's bargaining position vis-a-vis the United States will be deprived of the influence which veiled threats of interference might exert in negotiations.

Curfew for the Curfew

The threat of an American gasoline shortage is over—at least for the present. In the eastern seaboard area, filling stations are no longer on motor fuel rations. Harold L. Ickes himself says it is all right; he is the petroleum coordinator who called for conservation in the first place.

Does this mean there never was any shortage and that all the hullaballoo was for nothing? No. Mr. Ickes never asserted there was an existing shortage; he was trying to protect America from a prospective shortage. Due to several favorable factors the threatened shortage has not developped. But in a war crisis the only safe and responsible course for those in authority is to prepare for the worst.

That is what the petroleum administration evidently undertook to do. Then the battle of the Atlantic took a more favorable turn than it would have been conservative to expect. The British were able to release fifteen, and later twenty-five more, of the borrowed tankers. Increased shipments of gasoline by railroad and pipeline stepped up the supply.

There is still sound reason for conservation by careful driving practices. The eastern motoring public has had opportunity to learn that it can reduce its consumption of gasoline by a considerable margin, if called for by patriotism, and still suffer no severe hardship.

It may be hoped that the Government, too, has learned something about enlisting support, where ingrained habits have to be changed in order to protect supplies of important military materials. The oil situation was bunglingly and tactlessly handled at the outset. The Administration could and should have given out more information and less thunder. There were conflicting interests in the background which needed to be more clearly understood. Extensive use of rail facilities was made only after pressure.

Full publicity is the best aid to popular co-operation.

If OFF—the new Office of Facts and Figures at Washington—doesn't do the job of co-ordinating Government publicity, may we recommend an old-fashioned newspaper copy desk as about the best co-ordinator we know of?

"Expiation"

Very human are the feelings aroused in most of us by the Nazi killing of French hostages. Emotions are deeply stirred by the 50-to-1 reprisals for the assassination of a German colonel at Nantes and a major at Bordeaux. The failure of this butchery to halt the attacks and of a $300,000 reward to snare the Nantes assassins indicates the depths of hate developed in France by Nazi terrorism. Madness is reflected in the killing of German officers acting under orders, as in the slaughter of helpless hostages convicted only of being Frenchmen.

Those of us who only hear about these horrors must resist the hysteria of hate. If our response is to be any more useful than the participants' we must turn emotional energies to helping instead of hating. We must break the vicious cycle which would answer reprisal with reprisal. For this thing the Nazis are calling "expiation" would carry civilization into the abyss. The Mosaic eye-for-an-eye was cruel enough; but multiple reprisals, 50 lives for 1, would produce something worse than the Hundred Years War if taken up by the peoples now held down by the Nazis.

To prevent hate building such a holocaust is one of the hardest tasks on the road to peace. It will be easier if the German people separate themselves clearly from Nazi barbarity and cast out not only Hitler but the kind of thinking that made Hitlerism possible. For others the effort must be to aid the oppressed, halt aggression and create conditions which will bar future oppression and aggression.

It is necessary to begin by holding our own hate in check. But to say, "Don't hate the Germans," is not enough. Something positive has to be put in place of hate. For the present it may well be helpfulness, giving every feasible aid to those struggling with the wrong we are tempted merely to hate—and meanwhile allow to spread.

Those most consecrated to the righting of wrongs are not indulging hateful demands for expiation. Repenting the selfishness and indifference which have let this thing develop, they are trying to play the part of decent citizens in re-establishing a world community of order, freedom, and justice. They are not only learning to think beyond the borders of their business and their country; they are expressing a broader concept of brotherhood in war relief work, defense production, or active service in the armed forces.

This is a kind of "expiation" with which all of us might well be more concerned. Removing the beam from our own eye will prepare us to deal with motes elsewhere. Turning thought to helping instead of hating, we can free ourselves from the vicious cycle of reprisal. And we can take practical steps to free enslaved peoples and establish conditions under which justice, not revenge, can be accorded the Nazis and the German people.

The Autobiographical Urge

Have you ever made a "hole in one" at golf, ever climbed some treacherous mountain peak? Are you one of those fishermen who are always haunted by the "one that got away"? Did you win a "love set" at tennis? Were you an unusual child? Did you once tell a traffic policeman an earful and get away with it?

Then oh, for an audience!

But you have lived clearly within the law. Your neighbors know you, love you, respect you. They even listen to you until you begin to talk about your favorite subject. Then they have an appointment, or have to catch a train.

It's hard. And it doesn't make things any easier when you read in the paper—as we did this morning—about a man who has been engaged in such questionable pursuits as to have landed in court where he is being tried as a spy. For what happens to this sort of person? Does he have to suppress his vanity over his having been an unusual child? Does he have to let his one lone hearer get away just as the story of his rise to fortune begins really to get up momentum?

No. He has an auditorium at public expense, with scores of mouths agape, eyes wide open, and all interest centered on him! But let's not get cynical. He may as the paper says, be "telling his life story" in circumstances that we shall never enjoy. But could we really enjoy them? If only Neighbor Jones would wait to hear about how we got the dahlias to grow in that shaded flower-bed, perhaps we should stop envying any other dog his day in court.

Our Readers Say—

"Domestic Quarrels" Must End at Water's Edge

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a Republican, but I am an American first. (Not, however, an American Firster.) As a Republican American I would like to submit a few remarks in support of the President's position on the Neutrality Act.

The present situation is too serious to fool with. We are part of a world at war. This is no time to play politics with the future of the United States.

Recent history is one long succession of peace pledges broken by Hitler, and of peace prophecies proved false.

Too many are betting our national safety against their guess that Hitler can't win. Too many are gambing that, if he does win, it will make no difference.

Too many openly deny what in their consciences they know, that in these days of savage conquest every nation is in peril, including our own.

Our greatest danger is not Hitler, but the failure of our people to realize their danger. And after that comes "Business as Usual." Until we recognize what a Hitler victory would mean to us, and act accordingly, we cannot be safe.

Next to admitting the obvious facts, what we need most is to be united—united against our common danger behind the Government the American people have chosen.

A good many persons are putting in their time merely opposing whatever Frankin Roosevelt is for. That is their privilege. But when it goes to the length of sabotaging the Government of the United States in the face of a foreign enemy, that is a horse of another color.

Talking as if there were no war gets nobody anywhere. As a matter of cold fact, there is a war, and we are in it.

Playing politics with this war is about the worst sin an American citizen can commit. And there is too much of it. There is too much of it in the Congress of the United States.

Before we concentrate on politics, on trying to throw one party out and put another in, let us first make sure that Hitler will not prevent us from having any free political parties at all when this war is over.

If we are to be strong against enemies from abroad, our domestic quarrels must end at the water's edge.

The Allies are fighting our fight. While they fight, it is our business to supply weapons and food. Weapons and food will do nobody any good if Hitler sinks them in the sea.

Hitler has submarined international law. He is forcing us either to abandon our rights, our interests, and our ships, or to protect them against piracy.

United States merchant ships have often been armed against pirates before this. Why not now?

Out of deep conviction, I urge every American to support the President in demanding modification of the Neutrality Law, for the safety and welfare of our country and the world. GIFFORD PINCHOT

Milford, Pike County, Pa.

Farm Prices, North and South of the Line

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This Canadian reader has been watching the steady improvement for American farmers in the market place, as outlined by the variety of reports since September, 1939, when the Nazis marched into Poland. It has been encouraging to observe a determination not alone to avoid "inflated farm prices" but, to my mind quite as important, to see to it that the primary producers get a fair deal out of the price structure in their respective fields. I feel that we, north of the Line, are moving gently in the same constructive direction—but, also, a couple of laps behind the United States "New Deal" chariot.

In the course of your Intimate Message (Washington) by Joseph G. Harrison, describing "A Good Year for the Farmer," I was attracted by the following statement: "Private and Federal lenders have been urged to be careful in lending money to prospective farm buyers, while farmers are being urged to use as much as possible of their unwonted profits to pay off existing debts."

Being a wheat grower on the Canadian prairies, and getting just 50 per cent of the revenues, for a given bushelage, accruing for the same bread grain services in Kansas, our 1941 problems revolve around production costs and solvency and survival, rather than the acquiring of more land and the disposal of anything in the nature of "profits."

I note that your columnist points out that "an attempt is being made to impress upon farmers that their good fortune cannot be independent of that of the rest of the country and that, if farm prices rise, so will the price of manufactured goods, with the result that both farm and town-dweller will suffer. . . ."

In my country, the reverse side of that warning would be quite as factual. Rural Canadians are away behind their urban brethren and, as I write, are only now coming into the picture in governmental plans to keep the revenues of both groups on something like an even keel. At the moment, as you are aware, less than 10 per cent of the Nation's income gets back to the 30 per cent of the population down on the farm.

Yet, minus the gifts which come into the market place from the food front, the defense effort in your country and the war effort in mine would wither fast.

Toronto VIMY RIDGE (C. E. F.)

"From Cover to Cover"

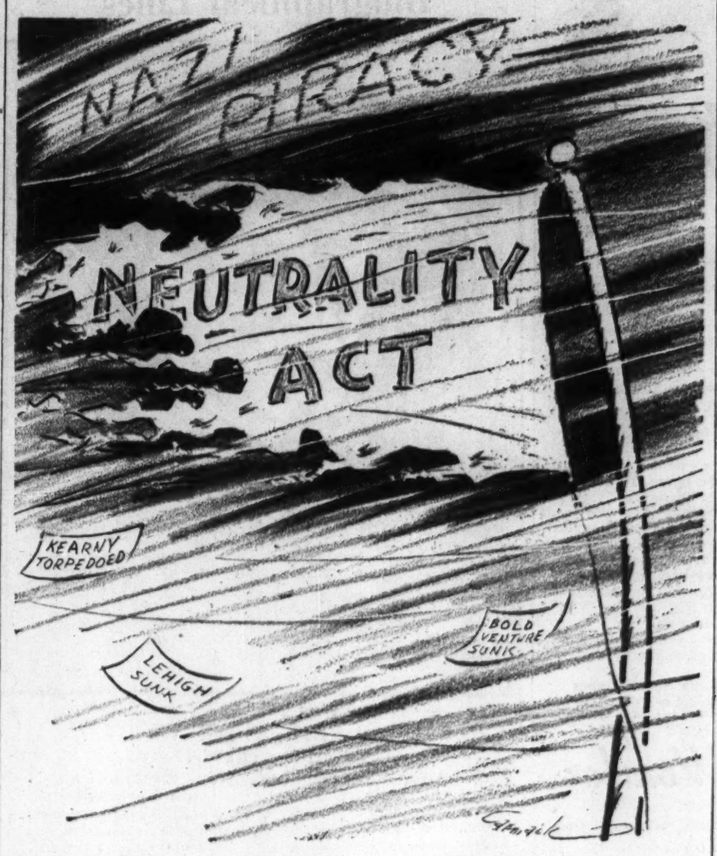
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I say also that I enjoy your paper from cover to cover. I hope that your stand on the drink question will bear fruit. Lack of drink advertisements, and variety and high quality of news in The Christian Science Monitor have made the paper a daily necessity for me. C. M. LORD

Francestown, N. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Going, Going—



Down the Middle of the Road

The Next Republican Cabinet (!)

By Erwin D. Canham

To some who have followed party politics from near by, the group of signers obtained by Wendell L. Willkie on his plea for repeal of the Neutrality Act is an embodiment of the hopes for revival and survival of the Republican Party. The group, together with their friends in Congress who could not with propriety sign this appeal, make up the most alert and unafraid segment of the Republican Party. They are the Young Turks. On the other side, with the exception of some sincere and genuine isolationists, are the political pussyfooters. These latter are just as annoyed with Wendell Willkie today as they were when he was nominated at Philadelphia.

The tactics by which Mr. Willkie is today seeking to galvanize national policy—and save the Republican Party—are very similar to those by which his nomination was obtained. The names signed on the message he sent to Congress are the same or similar to those which poured in upon the delegates at Philadelphia. They include professional politicians and Republicans who are eminent but nonpracticing. These amateurs—who came to their full flower in the Willkie Clubs which took such an active part in the campaign and whose survival was eagerly debated and extinction unnoticed—are the people who ought to be brought into active politics. If they come in, they will probably save Republicanism. If they don't, the old fogies may not improbably take their party to the resting place of the Whigs.

* * *

It is interesting to survey the scene in terms of individuals. After all, individuals will make or break the party. Mr. Willkie's allies in Congress, whose names weren't on the petition, include Senators Austin, Bridges, and Gurney who introduced the resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act. They include several other New England Senators, and a group of aggressive, substantial, and able Republicans from all parts of the country in both Houses.

But the non-Congressional group is even more interesting. Consider these men as possible future leaders of the party. There were:

Fletcher Bowron, progressive reform Mayor of Los Angeles. He hadn't before been regarded as a party man. But he will obviously be an immense help to the Republicans in California, who have been very short-handed in able younger men lately. Indeed, G. O. P.'s trouble in California lay largely in the failure of new leadership to emerge. Herbert Hoover and Hiram Johnson were the party's two most eminent figures there to date.

Raymond E. Baldwin, former Governor of Connecticut. He ran his State well, is an able orator, a man of dynamic appeal. It was no disgrace to lose a 1940 election in Connecticut, and Mr. Baldwin may well look ahead.

Leverett Saltonstall, Sinclair Weeks, et al., from Massachusetts. The Bay State group on Mr. Willkie's list was the longest of any State. It is fine to think that Republicanism is rising again through these vigorous younger leaders in one of its old strongholds. Since the days of Calvin Coolidge's chance accession to the Presidency, Massachusetts hasn't emerged far on the national G. O. P. stage. Now it's coming.

Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota. Here is perhaps the single most interesting political career suggested by the list. Governor Stassen has gone ahead in Minnesota by deciding on his own course and generally defying the G. O. P. old guard. Hitherto, he has proved himself to be right, in the practical matter of votes as well as in principles. At Mr. Willkie's side, he will be even more formidable in 1944 than in 1940. They are as vigorous a pair of Republicans, imbued with modernism, crispness, and punch, as have emerged in the elephant's company for a long time.

Robert Moses, New York. Apparently Thomas E. Dewey wasn't quite ready to join the Willkie interventionist party, although he's reported to be on his way. If he isn't careful, "Bob" Moses will get ahead of him. These two New Yorkers are another pair with real ability.

Harold W. Mason, Vermont, Secretary of the Republican National Committee. Another forthright young industrialist-politician. It's interesting, again, to see that old New England is turning up so many young businessmen in public life.

Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of Washington. Here is still another progressive Republican in his thirties. And, like the others, he shows his boldness by being willing to join Mr. Willkie in a message to Congress when he didn't have to. Older, and stuffier, politicians would have been totally unable to take such a definite stand.

* * *

All these young Republicans have violated one of the first rules of politics. They have stuck their necks out, if one may use the grammar of politicians. But a good many of us have been convinced that this kind of boldness is just what the G. O. P. needs.

Of course, there are a good many traditional G. O. P. worthies, hostile to this Willkie faction, who would rally around the old party-liners in Congress. But Mr. Willkie has shown his strength. Representative Joseph W. Martin, also of Massachusetts, leader of the take-it-easy Republicans, had better ponder this list seriously. On the other hand, it naturally doesn't contain all the vigorous younger Republicans. There are among the isolationists a good many who have a rightful place in the party's future.

But here's a tip. Cut out the foregoing list. File it away. Compare it with the list of Cabinet members chosen by the next Republican President. . . . And whether or not there ever is a next Republican Cabinet, or a United States Cabinet at all, may depend more than a little upon whether the Nation follows the courageous policies now advocated by the outstanding leadership of both American political parties.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Insurance of Education

Intelligence is the security of the Republic as ignorance is the upholding of monarchy. To insure ourselves against the disasters of war . . . we want education diffused.—ULYSSES S. GRANT, 1880.

The Wide Horizon

International Law and Peace

By Dr. William E. Masterson

Professor of Law, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

In an address delivered at the Town Hall Meeting at Reading, Pa.

Before determining the role that law must play in the establishment of world peace and international defense, we must see what law is. . . .

Human enactments are lifted to the solemnity and status of law only as they approximate divine justice. We lawyers devote ourselves so assiduously to the pursuit and study of human codes that our perception of divine justice becomes either blurred or obliterated. We lose the substance in forms. We unwittingly bury the moral in the technical. The signs of these times teach us that we must turn from the technical to the ethical in our quest for the legal theories and rules that govern men and nations. . . .

We are beginning to perceive that law is not found in arbitrary dogmas and doctrines of men, but that its very elements and origins are in morality—in humanity, honesty, justice. The rise and development of what we have come to think of today as the law of nations, the aggregate of rules that governs the intercourse of sovereign States, is traceable to the years when there began to stir in the hearts of men an irresistible desire to live and labor together more justly, more honestly, more humanely. . . .

* * *

Crime must be ruled out of human thought through the eternal laws of honesty, justice, humanity at work in that thought. The moral man, the man governed by the moral law, could not possibly commit an immoral act. The law of honesty restrains him from the commission of a dishonest deed. The law of justice impels him to do justice to all. He is humane in all his endeavors and his relationships to his fellow beings, for the law of humanity permits no other course. The law of Love countenances no hate. These laws and man's obedience to them are the only forces that will succeed in restraining the criminal and in suppressing his crime.

So it is with international crimes and international criminals. Law in its highest meaning, law governing the hearts of men, is the only possible defense against them. We can talk of battleships, tanks, air supremacy. We can legislate on an international scale through treaties; these are only laws of a type. None of these are safeguards of peace. They are not adequate for international defense. These are not ramparts that will enable the remaining democracies to stem the rising tides of hatred, hypocrisy, lust for blood and power. To be sure, they are necessary measures of defense; but they are temporary. They can never conquer the four beasts of the Apocalypse now loose in the world. . . . If we place our trust solely in material prowess and puissance as our bulwarks of peace, we are building on sand.

It is inevitable that all peoples and races, like the individual, must be disciplined by the Ten Commandments, for that is the law. It gives to man the ability to be self-governing, to exercise logical reasoning, to utilize spiritual consciousness. When general obedience to these commands supplants reliance on armaments, then will peace appear among men. Then will our defenses be secure. . . .

* * *

As an example of what may be accomplished in this direction, let me tell you what the lawyers of the Western Hemisphere are doing. Recently I attended as a delegate of the Pennsylvania Bar Association the meetings of the Inter-American Bar Association at Havana, Cuba. Six hundred and fifty delegates were assembled from Canada to Cape Horn. . . .

Two different systems of law prevail among the peoples of this hemisphere, and this fact unfortunately and unnecessarily has to some extent led to distrust and has been an obstacle to normal commercial intercourse and political relations. The lawyers of this new association have begun a study of the differences and similarities in the legal rules and in approaches to the legal problems that prevail in these two systems. . . .

The constitutions of the countries of the Western Hemisphere are based roughly on the United States Constitution and reflect our aspirations of liberty and self-government. . . . Underlying similarities must be understood and emphasized, and the minor differences in procedural matters and commercial law eliminated where it seems feasible. This understanding and this greater uniformity will smooth the way for easier commercial dealings across national boundaries, will eliminate much litigation, and make for better feeling among businessmen and lawyers and governments of this continent. There will be less need for armaments, for good will will begin to appear in the affairs of men in the new world.

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